بِسۡمِ اللّٰہِ الرَّحۡمٰنِ الرَّحِیۡمِ

(In the Name of Allah, the Most Compassionate, the Most Merciful.)

HISTORY

6

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Author

Dr. Saima Naz
A.P. Department of History-e-Pakistan.St.
B.Z. University Multan

Reviewers

- Prof. Muhammad Yousaf Javed
- Prof. Munir Ahmed Bhatti
- Prof. Muhammad Akram Sial
- Prof. Rehman Ullah Ch.
- Ms. Nasreen
- Prof. Zarqa Bashir
- Dr. Adnan Tariq
- Prof. Shahzad Iqbal
- Rana Muhammad Islam
- Malik Muhammad Sharif
- Prof. Muhammad Jabbar

Supervision

- Ghiyas Aamir, S.S. (History)

Director (Manuscripts), PCTB
- Farida Sadiq

Deputy Director (Graphics):
- Syeda Anjum Wasif

Prepared by: Ch. Ghulam Rasul & Sons, Alkarim Market, Urdu Bazar, Lahore.

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CHAPTER-1

Ancient Civilizations (Mesopotamian, Egyptian, Indus, and Chinese)

Students' Learning Outcomes:

After completing this chapter, students will be able to:

Mesopotamian Civilization

- Explore the importance of primary and secondary sources in knowing about the past.
- Describe Sumerians and explain how they were different from Mesopotamians.
- Describe the Code of Hammurabi and why it was created.
- Describe the basic characteristics of Mesopotamian architecture.
- Find major trade and occupations of the people of Mesopotamia.

Egyptian Civilization

- Describe the importance of the role of the River Nile in the development of Ancient Egyptian Civilization.
- Explain the daily life of people of the Egyptian Civilization, in terms of social structure, religion, scripts, etc.
- Identify the most influential person in the Government of the Pharaohs.
- Describe the purpose of three different chambers inside the pyramid.

Students' Learning Outcomes:

Indus Civilization

- Describe the early settlements in Mehrgarh.
- Explain the importance of Indus in the establishment of huge settlements (Mohenjo-Daro and Harappa) of Indus Valley Civilization.
- Identify some significant characteristics of Indus Valley Civilization, e.g., daily life, agriculture, trade, religion, script, economy, etc.
- Give reasons for the decline of the Indus Valley Civilization.

Chinese Civilization

- Describe the basic characteristics of Chinese architecture.
- Find major trade and occupations of the people of Chinese.
- Identify some significant characteristics of Chinese
Civilization, e.g., daily life, agriculture, trade, religion, script, economy, etc.

Primary and Secondary Sources

i. Primary Source

A primary source is an original document or other material that has not been changed in any way. Usually it was produced by someone with direct personal knowledge of the events that are described. It is used as an original source of information about the topic. Primary sources are distinguished from secondary sources. Secondary sources are documents based on primary sources.

Primary sources give you direct access to the subject that you're researching or learning about. The type of primary source used depends on the topic of the research.

Examples of primary sources include:

- diaries, correspondences, and logbooks
- creative works, such as art, film or literature
- original documents, such as a birth certificate
- biographies and autobiographies
- interviews, speeches and oral histories
- government data
- statistics
- research reports
- newspaper reports, editorial/opinion pieces

Primary Source

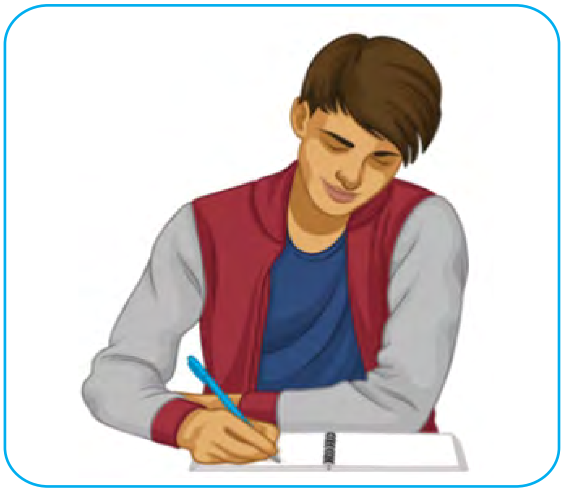
What are primary sources used for?

Primary sources are the foundations of original research. They help to:

- make new discoveries
- provide evidence for your argument
- give credible information about the topic

ii. Secondary Source

Secondary sources provide second-hand information and often offer explanations for primary sources. These analyze, interpret and restate information from primary sources. These are generally considered to be persuasive. These use commentary, evaluation and opinions to persuade the reader of the writer's argument.



Secondary Source

Examples of secondary sources include:

- journal articles commenting or analyzing research

- textbooks
- dictionaries and encyclopedias
- books which interpret and analyze information, such as academic books
- dissertations (essays)
- reviews, essays and criticisms on creative works, such as art, literature and music

What are secondary sources used for?

Secondary sources help to provide background information or an overview of a topic. These show how other researchers have approached, interpreted and analyzed the topic. These help to:

- learn background information about the topic
- support your arguments and ideas
- contrast your arguments or ideas
- find information you can't access directly

Skill: Activity

- Analyze primary and secondary sources to learn about the past.

Mesopotamian Civilization

Mesopotamia is an area in south western Asia where the first human civilization emerged. Mesopotamian civilization started in about 4500 BCE.

The people who lived in Mesopotamia were nomads which means that they had no particular home; they moved from place to place. Soon this changed as people began to settle in particular locations.

Mesopotamia soon saw the rise of cities, regions and empires. The facts provide a summary of the history of Mesopotamia from its earliest settlements. There were main empires of the period: the Sumerian, Akkadian, Babylonian, Assyrian and Persian Empires.

The word "Mesopotamia" is formed from the ancient words "meso," meaning between or in the middle. Mesopotamia is a place situated in the middle of Euphrates and the Tigris rivers which is now a part of Iraq.

The civilization is majorly known for its prosperity, city life and its rich and huge literature, mathematics and astronomy.

The people of Mesopotamia found that the soil was good for growing crops, but there was little rain; they built irrigation systems to carry water from the rivers to their fields.

Skill: Activities

- Use an organogram to demonstrate the different aspects of Mesopotamians.
- Find the location of Mesopotamian Civilization in the modern world using a world map.

Daily Life, Education and Games

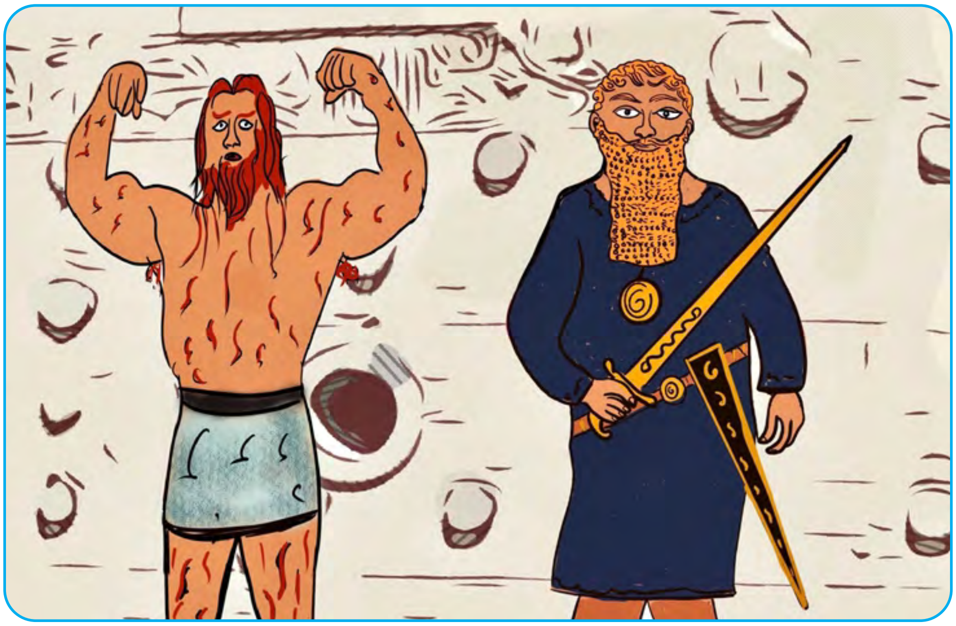
- Daily life of Mesopotamians revolved around the family. Except for kings, most people lived in flat houses made of sun-dried mud bricks. There were usually two storey houses. Children stayed mainly on the first floor. There was a courtyard, a garden and small animals such as chickens. The upper floor was for sleeping, eating and sitting. But if the weather was nice they would eat on the roof.

Ancient building ruins from the Mesopotamia

- School was very limited and expensive, so most people never learned to read or write. Typically, only boys from very rich families or daughters of kings could go to school. The goal of school was to train students to become priests or scribes.

- Paper did not yet exist, so students wrote on clay tablets in a special script called cuneiform.
- Kids in Mesopotamia played a lot of games with their friends or at home with siblings. They played games like spinning tops, jump ropes, hoops and board games. They even played "house" using miniature pieces of furniture and dolls. Families enjoyed quality time together by playing musical instruments. They used string instruments such as harps and flutes.
- Nobles were involved in administration.

- Storytelling was another very popular pastime. The most famous story is called 'The Epic of Gilgamesh'. It was about a superhero called Gilgamesh. It was probably based on a real-life king.



Gilgamesh

Do You Know?

- The Epic of Gilgamesh is an epic poem from ancient Mesopotamia, regarded as the earliest surviving notable literature and religious text.

Religion

- Mesopotamian religion refers to the religious beliefs and practices followed by the various peoples living in Ancient Mesopotamia. It dominated the region for a period of 3500 years until the 1st century BCE (about two thousand years ago).
- Mesopotamian religion was polytheistic (worship of more than one god).
- Each city had its own god. At the center of the city was a large temple or ziggurat built to that god. This was the place where the priests lived and made sacrifices. Some of the ziggurats were huge and reached great heights. They looked like step pyramids with a flat top.

god of Babylon

Difference between Sumerians and Mesopotamians

i. Sumer was a region in southern Mesopotamia where the ancient Sumerian Civilization flourished. Mesopotamia was the region between the Tigris and Euphrates rivers. Mesopotamians were the names of people and their culture, which were lived in Mesopotamia region.

Sumerian People

Mesopotamian People

ii. Sumerians made many inventions like first form of writing, a number system, the first wheeled vehicles, sun-dried bricks, and irrigation system for farming. They are known for their innovations in language, governance, architecture and many more. The role of Mesopotamian in the development of Mesopotamia is very limited.

iii. Sumerians were the names of people and their culture who lived in Sumer region.

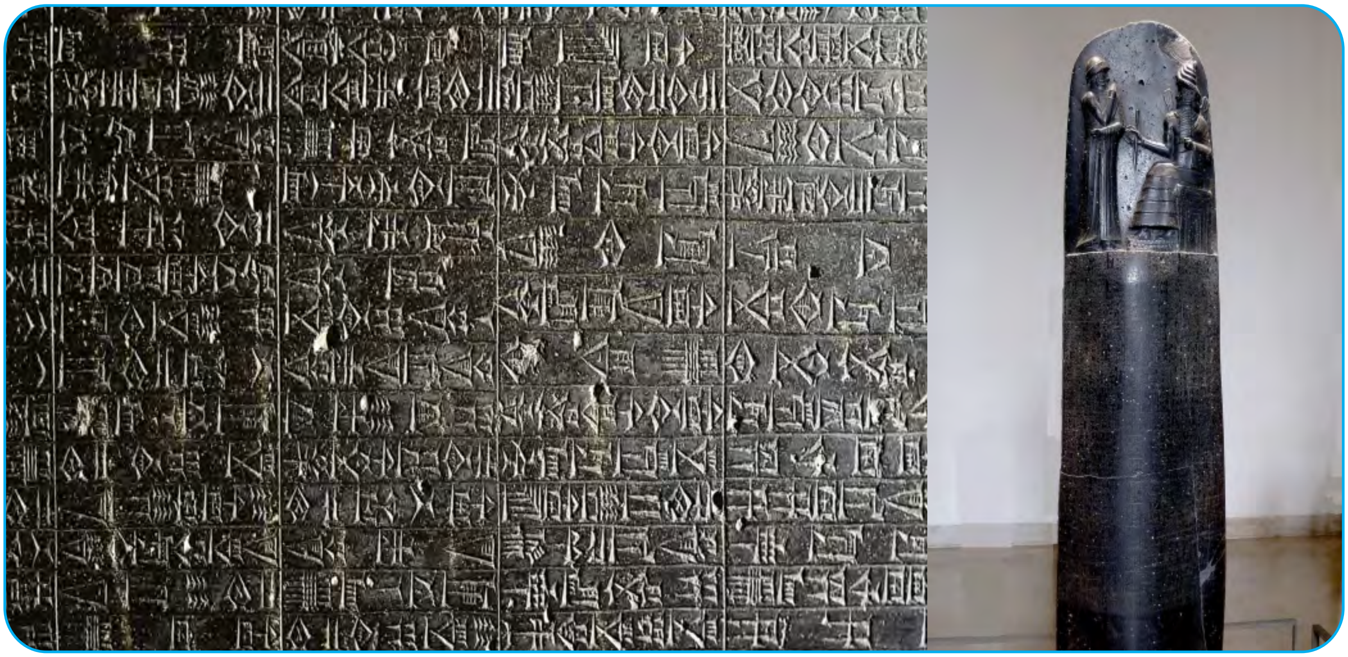
Skill: Activities

- Investigate reasons how Mesopotamia became the cradle of civilization.
- Investigate the significant advancements of Mesopotamians that are still used in the modern world.

The Code of Hammurabi

Hammurabi was one of the best-known kings of the Babylonian Empire. Under Hammurabi, Babylon gained more control over Mesopotamia.

- One of his most important achievements was the 'Code of Hammurabi'.
- This code is the first written record of laws in human history.
- People were reminded of the need to obey the laws.



Code of Hammurabi

- These laws were on public display for everyone to see on stone pillars.
- The code was created and written so that people may respect each other.
- They behaved in a decent manner.

Skill: Activities

- Explore how Hammurabi used his code of rules for the common people.
- Explore if there were some other civilizations that were present at the time of the Mesopotamian Civilization.
- Enquire how Mesopotamia was far advanced than other civilizations.

Characteristics of Mesopotamian Architecture

Artisans were important people in ancient Mesopotamia as the objects they created were useful for everyday living.

Ancient Mesopotamian houses were built of mud brick or of reeds.

Most People lived in reed houses near the rivers and in wetland areas.

In drier areas, people built homes of sun-dried mud bricks.

Mud brick homes had one or two rooms with flat roofs.

The material used to build homes in Mesopotamia were similar to the ones we use today.

The main materials used were mud brick, mud plaster to cover the walls, and wood to build doors and frame windows.

Mesopotamian Architecture

Major Trade and Occupations of Mesopotamian Civilization

Trade

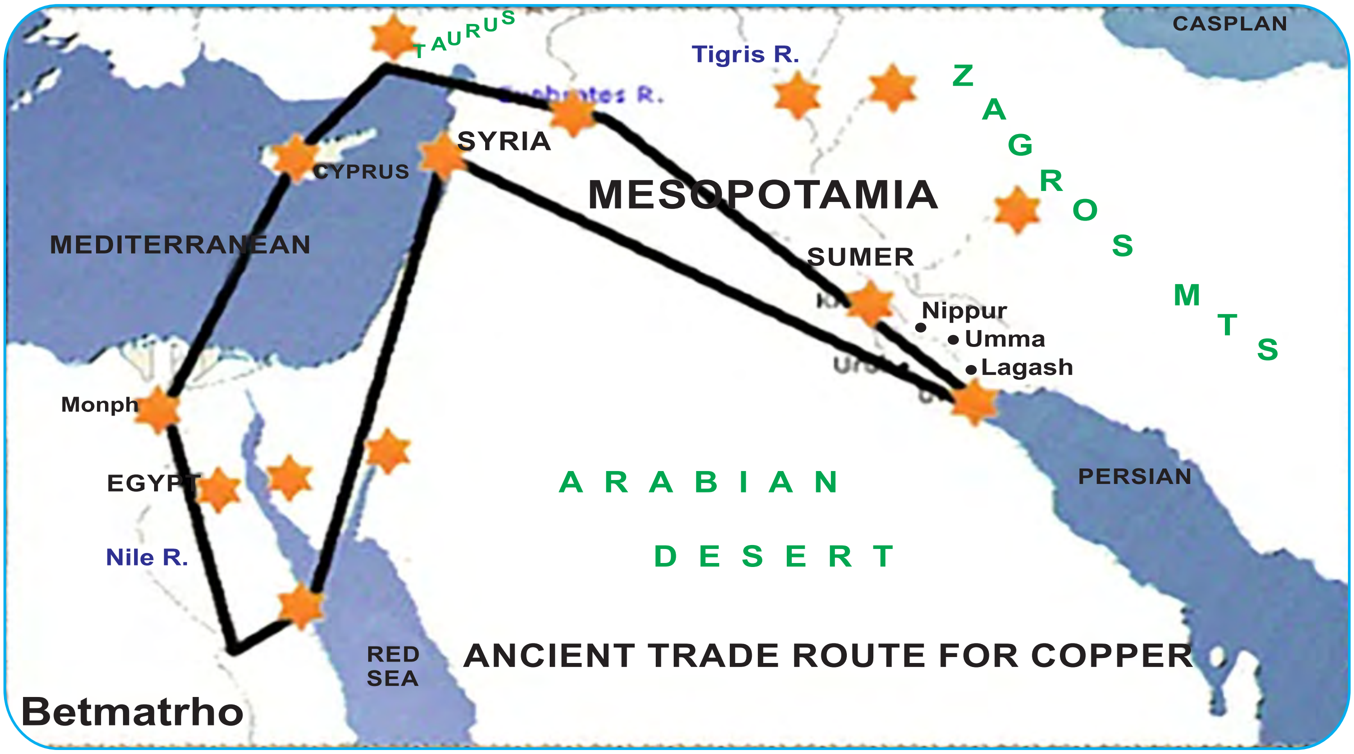
Trade had always been important in Mesopotamian Civilization.

Large scale trade was pioneered in Mesopotamia. Both luxury goods and raw material circulated within Mesopotamia and were brought in from outside as far away as India, Africa and Greece, etc.

The people of Mesopotamia traded in exports and imports of goods.

Their important exports were grain, cooking oil, pottery, leather goods, jewelry, etc.

They imported Egyptian gold, Indian ivory and pearls, Arabic copper and Persian tin, etc.



Skill: Activity

- Enquire how the trade of Mesopotamian people was different from the trade of today.

Occupations

Important occupations of Mesopotamian were:

- Farming
- Craft artists
- Weavers
- Tradesmen
- Fishermen
- Transporters
- Soldiers
- Stone carvers
- Leather workers
- Brick makers
- Potters
- Carpenters

Skill: Activities

- Analyze reasons for creating laws, and consequences of not following them.
- Enquire how common people can participate in law-making.
- Explore the importance of scientific and technological advancement for the development of a nation taking the historical example from the inventions made by Mesopotamians.

Egyptian Civilization (River Nile Civilization)

- Egyptian Civilization also called River Nile Civilization developed in around 4000 BCE.
- The civilization of ancient Egypt began in the Nile River Valley of Africa.
- It is one of the most famous civilizations in history.
- The Egyptians kept written records using a writing system known as 'hieroglyphics'. Government and religion were attached in ancient Egypt.
- The ancient Egyptians built huge pyramids, temples, palaces and tombs, etc.

Different Aspects of Egyptian Civilization

Skill: Activities

- Use an organogram to demonstrate the different aspects of the Egyptian people.
- Find the location of Egyptian Civilization in the modern world using a world map.
- Discover other civilizations that existed during the period of the Egyptian Civilization.

Role of the River Nile

The River Nile played a vital role in the establishment of the ancient Egyptian civilization. The most important thing the Nile provided to the Ancient Egyptians was fertile land. Nile is one of the longest rivers in the world, about 6650 km (4130 miles) long.

This River flows through many different African countries including Egypt, Sudan, Ethiopia, Uganda, Congo, Kenya, and Burundi. There are two major tributaries that feed the Nile, the White Nile and the Blue Nile.

Nile River

Most of Egypt is desert, but along the Nile River the soil is rich and good for growing crops.

The three most important crops were wheat, flax, and papyrus.

Wheat was the main staple food of the Egyptians. They used it to make bread. They also sold a lot of their wheat throughout the Middle East helping the Egyptians to become rich.

Papyrus was a plant that grew along the shores of the Nile. The Ancient Egyptians found many uses of this plant including paper, baskets, rope, and sandals.

Flax was used to make linen cloth. This was the main type of cloth used by the Egyptians.

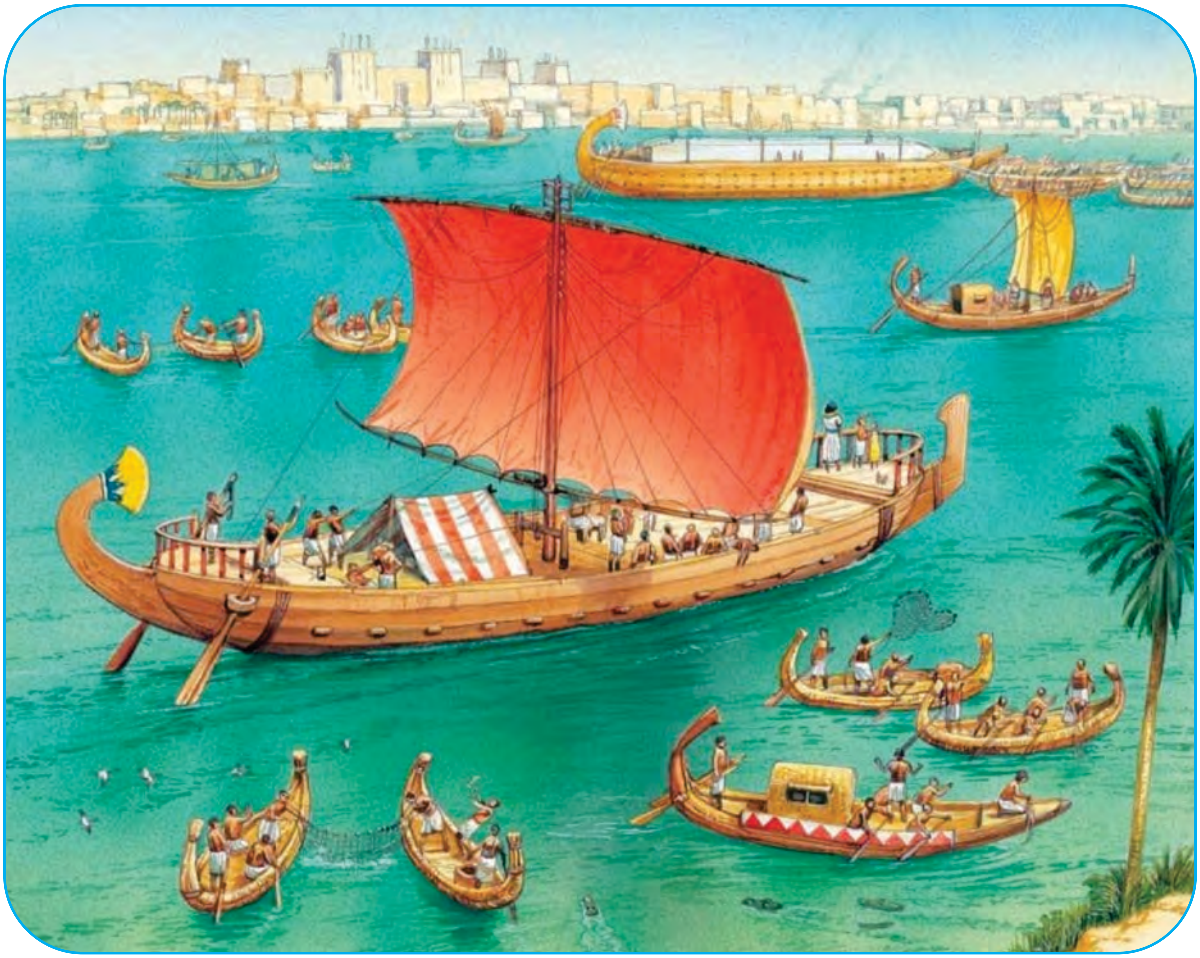
The River Nile was also used for transportation throughout the Empire. Boats constantly travelled up and down the Nile carrying people and goods.

The Nile River also provided a lot of building material for the Ancient Egyptians. They used mud from the riverbanks to make sun-dried bricks. These bricks were used in building homes, walls, and other buildings.

Papyrus Plant

Skill: Activities

- Enquire about the most interesting features of the Egyptian Civilization.
- Compare the differences between Egyptian and Mesopotamian Civilizations.
- Justify with examples that common people in Egyptian Civilization had no civil rights.



Transportation in Nile River

Social Structure, Religion, and Scripts of the Egyptian Civilization

Social Structure

The ancient Egyptians had a very specific and well-organized social structure. There were six classes of society:

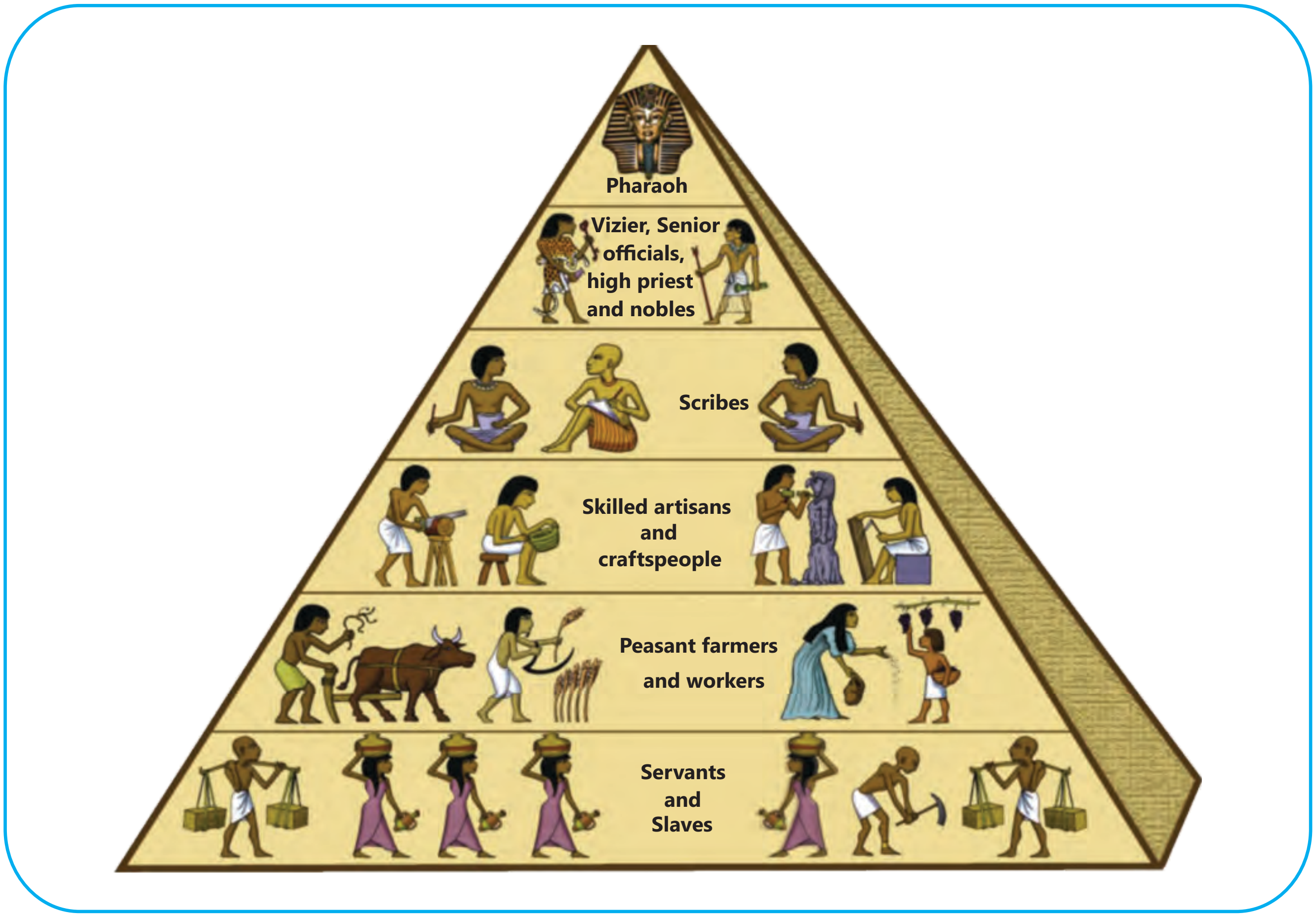
1	Pharaoh or king
2	Government officials (vizier etc.)
3	Nobles and priests

4	Scribes and soldiers
5	Artisans, craftmen and merchants
6	Peasants and slaves

Scribes were important people in Ancient Egypt as they were the only people who knew how to read and write. They belonged from wealthy families and took years of training to learn the complex Egyptian drawings.

Priests and Priestesses were responsible for the temples and held religious ceremonies.

Most of the people were farmers. There were a wide variety for craftsmen.



Egyptian Social Classes

The common people used to take bread. They also had fruits, vegetables, lamb, and goats for food.

- People had clay ovens to cook and usually used dishes made of clay.
- The average family lived in a village of sun made mud houses.
- The houses were fairly small with few windows or furniture.

Houses had flat roofs that the people would sleep on in the summer when it was too hot inside.

They included carpenters, weavers, jewelers, leather workers, and potters.

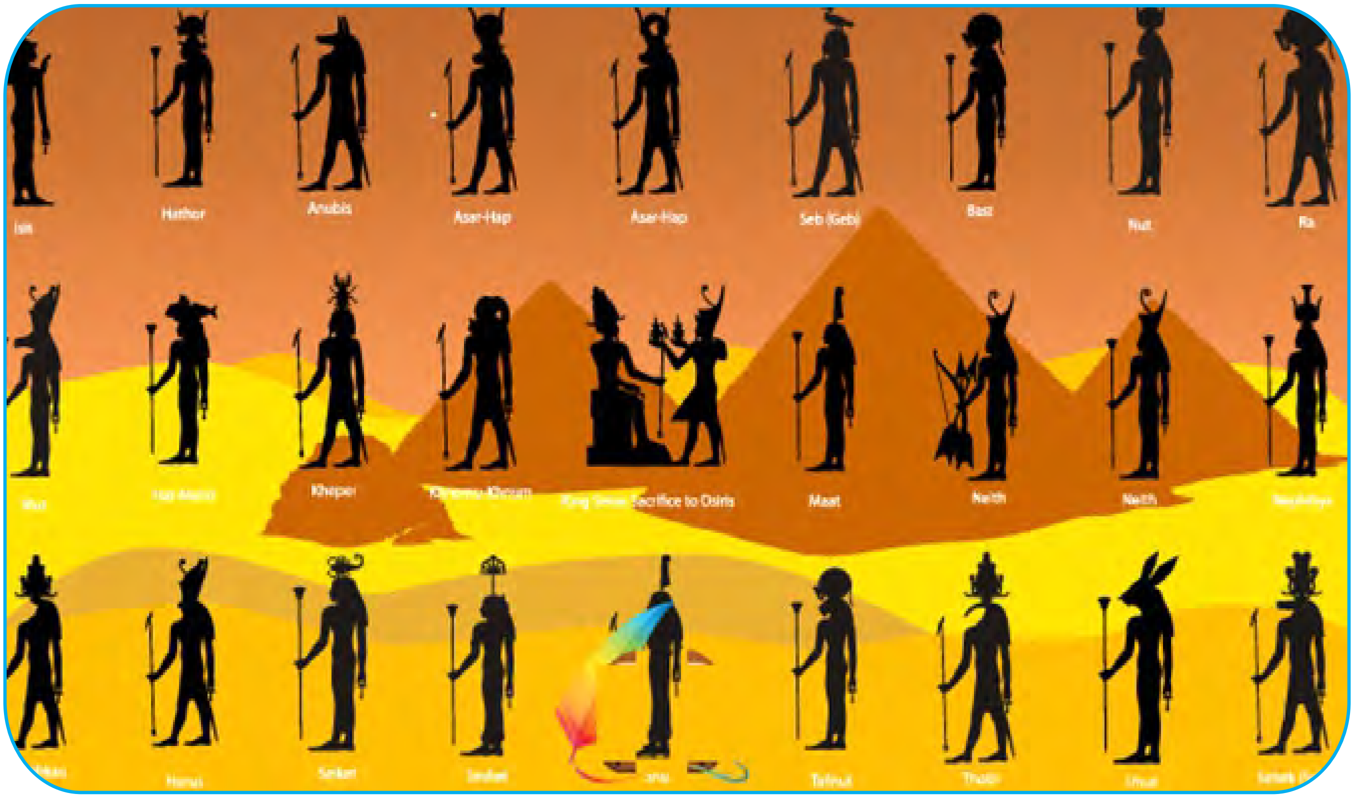
Religion

The people of ancient Egypt developed their religion based on gods and goddesses and the powers that they had. Some people supported gods to follow their profession.

In local villages, an important part of their beliefs and practices was to follow one god only.

The people in villages worshiped at shrines. Their gods were often represented by animals such as lions, cats, rams and crocodiles, etc.

The ancient Egyptian religion contained more than 1500 gods.



gods of Ancient Egypt

The Pharaoh was believed to be part man and part god. When the Pharaoh died, Egyptians believed he became a god.

Other beliefs and practices that the ancient Egyptians believed in was the life after death. They had many different rituals which included mummification. They preserved the bodies of their Pharaohs as long as possible after death to allow their spirit to have a place to reside.

The body was wrapped in cloth containing jewels and amulets.

In the tomb of the deceased, they also placed food.

Skill: Activities

- Read relevant books, search from the Internet, and gather information about the Egyptian's concept of life after death.
- Differentiate between the burial of common people from Pharaoh.

Scripts

The creation of a written language was one of the Egyptians' finest achievements. The first Egyptian writing was in a picture form called hieroglyphics.

The pictures, which stood for sounds of words, were cut or painted on the walls of tombs and temples, and were delicately coloured in red, yellow, green, black, and blue. Hieroglyphics were in use by 3100 BCE.

Different Styles of Egyptian Writing 'Hieroglyphics'

The ancient Egyptians used the distinctive script known today as hieroglyphs for almost 4,000 years.

Hieroglyphs were written on papyrus, carved in stone on tomb and temple walls.

It used to decorate many objects of cultic and daily life use.

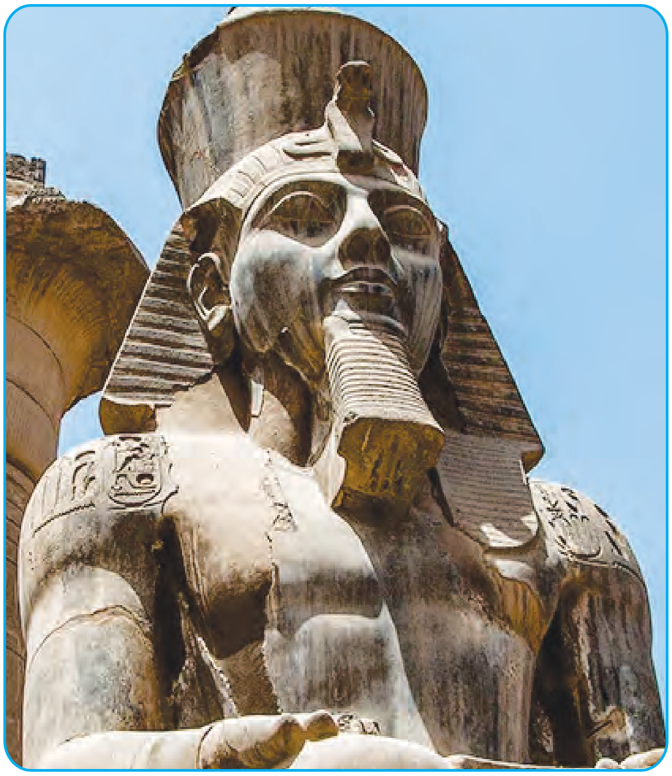
The Most Influential Person in the Government of the Pharaohs

In Ancient Egyptian Civilization, the Pharaoh was at the top of the social hierarchy. Next to him were the viziers, the executive heads of the bureaucracy.

Under them were the high priests, followed by royal overseers (administrators) who ensured that the different district governors carried out the Pharaoh's orders.

Government was ruled first and foremost by the Pharaoh.

The pharaoh owned all of the dynasty's land and made all its laws. His chief responsibility was maintaining harmony in his empire and acting as intermediary between his subjects and the goddess.



Some Ancient Egyptian Pharaohs

The Pharaoh was the supreme leader not only of the government, but also of the religion.

The Pharaoh could not run the government all by himself. He had a hierarchy of rulers and leaders below him who ran different aspects of the Government.

The vizier was the highest official in ancient Egypt to serve the Pharaoh (king). Vizier was important leader of the Government under the Pharaoh.

Purpose of three different chambers inside the Pyramid

A pyramid is a structure whose outer surfaces are triangular. It converges to a single step at the top. It makes the shape roughly a pyramid in the geometric sense. The base of a pyramid can be trilateral or any polygon shape. As such, a pyramid has at least three outer triangular surfaces.

Pyramids were built for religious purposes. The Egyptians were one of the first civilizations to believe in an afterlife. They believed that when the physical body expired, he/she enjoyed eternal life.

Inside the Great Pyramid are three major Chambers (rooms): the King's Chamber, the Queen's Chamber, and the Grand Gallery.

Small tunnels and air shafts lead to the chambers from the outside.

The King's Chamber is at the highest point in the pyramid of all the chambers. It contains a large granite sarcophagus. The Grand Gallery has a large passageway.

Vizier

Pyramids

Skill: Activities

- Enquire why the Egyptians built pyramids full of gold.
- Enquire why the great pyramids were designed in a triangular conical shape.

Early Settlements in Mehrgarh (Balochistan)

Mehrgarh was an ancient settlement in South Asia. Its remains are located in Balochistan, Pakistan on the Kacchi plain near the Bolan Pass. It is the west of the Indus River valley. This site is between the present-day cities of Quetta, Kalat and Sibi. It covered the period from 7000 BCE to 2500 BCE. Mehrgarh is one of the earliest known sites that show evidence of farming and herding in South Asia.

Mehrgarh

Mehrgarh Civilization Ruins

Little is known about the religious beliefs and practices of the Mehrgarh Civilization. Many things like pottery, mud-brick ruins, as well as human and animal bones are found.

Do You Know?

- Mehrgarh was discovered in 1974 by an archaeological team headed by the French archaeologist Jean-Francois Jarrige and his wife, Catherine Jarrige.

Importance of Settlements in Indus Valley Civilization

Mohenjo-Daro and Harappa

Indus Valley Civilization lasted from 3300 BCE to 1300 BCE. The large cities of this civilization were Mohenjo-Daro and Harappa. At its peak, the Indus Valley Civilization may have had a population of over five million people. Some facts about settlement are given below:

1. Archaeologists discovered the remains of the Indus Valley Civilization and began excavations during the 1920s.
2. Main cities of Indus Valley Civilization are Mohenjo-Daro and Harappa in Pakistan.
3. Most people lived in small villages and were farmers, craftsmen, hunters, fishermen, builders and scribes, etc.

Indus Valley Civilization Map

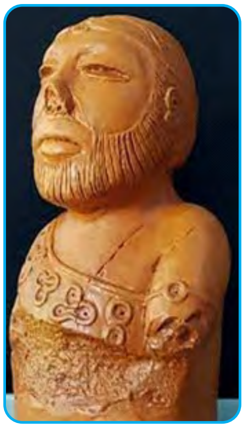
4. The River Indus and its tributaries created a huge flood plain. The land was very fertile, and this allowed early people to grow several types of crops.
5. Crops grown by the people included cotton, wheat, peas, mustard, grapes, dates, melons, sesame and pulses, etc. The people who lived in the Indus Valley were the first to grow paddy, cotton and weave cloth.
6. The people stored their grain in granaries.
7. The people used a standardized system of weights and measures. Even the bricks, they used were manufactured to a standard ratio.
8. The two cities were very advanced, with streets built on a grid pattern and with an efficient system of wells, drains and sewers.The cities show clear evidence of town planning with broad streets and efficient access to water, drainage and sewers in even the smallest houses.
9. Kiln-baked bricks of regular size were used for construction. Cities were divided into different zones with a fortified citadel containing baths and other communal

buildings separate from the part of the city where people lived and worked.

10. Animals such as goats, cows, sheep and buffaloes were domesticated and other animals were probably hunted. Dogs, cats, monkeys and peacocks may have been kept as pets.

Ruins of Indus Valley Civilization

11. Indus Valley people traded with ancient Mesopotamia. They exported cotton cloth, exotic animals, copper and ivory. Imports included metal products, ores and shells.
12. Pottery industry was very popular among the Harappans.
13. Although no evidence has been found of kings or priests, it is clear that the cities must have been well governed.
14. Only a limited number of weapons have been discovered. It seems the people of this civilization led peaceful and prosperous lives.



Priest-King

Skill: Activities

- Use a timeline to identify the time of the Indus Valley Civilization.
- Read relevant books, visit local museums, search from the Internet, to gather information about life in Indus Valley Civilization.
- Find the location of the Indus Valley Civilization in the modern world using a world map.
- Enquire about the functions of the seals used in the Indus Valley Civilization.
- Explore the structure of cities of the Indus Valley Civilization.
- Enquire about the function of the Great Bath in Mohenjo-Daro.
- Compare the trade of Indus Valley people with the trade done today.
- Compare the lifestyle of the Indus Valley people with the people in Pakistan.

Characteristics of Indus Valley Civilization

1-Daily Life

Indus Valley people spent a lot of time outside. Most people had small homes which were also used as workshops.

The Indus people needed river water to drink, wash and to irrigate their fields.

Farmers lived together in villages which grew over time into large ancient cities of Mohenjo-Daro and Harappa.

Archeologists believe that the people of the Indus Valley used camels and elephants to get around, and had wheeled carts pulled by oxen for transporting goods.

Wheeled Cart

Children were engaged in assisting their parents in farming and animal care. Some time in the day, they might play with carts or pet animals.

2- Agriculture

The economy of Indus Valley Civilization was based on agriculture. Farming was important to the Indus Valley Civilization. People ran water channels from rivers to the fields.

The Indus people were among the first to grow cotton and use it to make cloth. They also might have been the first people to raise chickens.

Indus Valley farmers planted winter crops, such as wheat, barley, peas, lentils, linseed and mustard. In summer, they grew millet, sesame and cotton, etc.

Agriculture

3- Trade

The Indus people were specialized groups of potters, copper and bronze workers.

The merchants of the Indus Valley carried their trade far beyond their frontiers of the empire and established contacts with people of other civilizations. Gold, silver, copper, lead-ore and jade were imported.

Evidence is found of trade contacts between the Indus people and Mesopotamians, Sumerians, Egyptians and other people. People used large number of weights of different sizes.

Trade

Lapis Lazuli

Unearthed ornaments and the accessories made out of seashells, pearls, and beads were also traded.

The people even made Terracotta Pots and painted them to trade. Coloured gemstones such as turquoise and lapis lazuli were also sold by them.

4- Religion

It is thought that there was no proper religion in the initial phase.

Archaeologists have discovered symbols and artwork that depicts a great father and mother figure that may have been their principal gods.

Seals to support the evidence of the Indus Valley gods

There are many seals to support the evidence of the Indus Valley gods.

Some seals show animals which resemble gods. Other seals depict a tree which the Indus people believed to be the tree of life.

The Sun was regarded as one of the greatest gods.

5- Script

The Indus Script combined both word signs and symbols with phonetic value.

Scripts of the Indus Valley Civilization

This type of writing system is known as "logo-syllabic", where some symbols express ideas or words while others represent sounds.

This script is regarded as pictographic since its signs represent birds, fish and a variety of human forms.

Decline of Indus Valley Civilization

We do not know why this civilization came to an end, but a number of possibilities have been suggested:

1- One of the main reasons is climate change. The people were dependent on the heavy rains or monsoons to water their crops. Over time, the monsoons seem to have gradually moved East and patterns of settlement seem to show that people followed them.

2- Another possibility is that an earthquake caused one of the major river in the area to divert its course and eventually dried, again depriving the people of a vital water source.

3- It is also possible that invaders forced the people to move on.

Skill: Activities

- Investigate the difference between the houses of the Indus Valley Civilization and the houses built in the modern world.
- Discover the famous landmark of Indus Valley Civilization.
- Analyze reasons for the demise of the Indus Valley Civilization.
- Evaluate the most significant contribution that Indus Valley has made to the modern world.
- Infer why so many toys have been discovered in the Indus Valley Civilization.
- Justify that Indus Valley people did not learn the warfare nor developed their trade, and therefore, were easily defeated by Aryans.

Chinese Civilization

Ancient Chinese Civilization was one of the oldest and longest lasting civilizations in the history of the world. Today, China is the most populous country in the world.

The history of Ancient China can be traced back over 4,000 years. Ancient China starts in 2070 BCE and ends in 221 BCE, Imperial China starts in 221 BCE and ends in 1912 CE, and Modern China takes us from 1912 CE to the present day.

Many rivers played a role in Ancient China which flourished agriculture. Yellow River Valley was the birth place of ancient Chinese Civilization.

Shang Dynasty Map

The Great Wall of China

Ancient Chinese Civilization flourished on the eastern part of the Continent of Asia.

In early ancient China, many people worked at farming, but it was not an easy life.

Arts and crafts have a long history in China. Thousands of years ago, the Chinese were some of the first people to use silk, jade, bronze, wood, and paper to make art. The artistic writing called 'Calligraphy' was invented in China. Silk was discovered in 2700 BCE in China.

Many different emperors ruled Ancient China. The Shang and Zhou were famous Dynasties of Ancient China. People invented many different things that are in use today like the compass and fireworks. They had extravagant temples and even built the Great wall of China over 2000 years ago. Emperor Qin Shi Huang ordered construction of the Great Wall of China around 221 BCE. It is said that as many as 400,000 people died during the wall's construction, many of these workers were buried within the wall itself.

Emperor Qin Shi Huang

Skill: Activities

- Use a timeline to identify the time of the Chinese Civilization.
- Read relevant books, visit local museums, search from the Internet, to gather information about life in Chinese Civilization.

Basic Characteristics of Chinese Architecture

Architecture means art and science of designing and erecting buildings. Ancient Chinese architecture was categorized into three styles

i. Imperial Architecture

There were certain distinct features which were solely reserved for buildings that were built for Chinese Emperors. These features were yellow roof tiles and dragons.

Imperial Architecture

Yellow colour has always been the imperial colour. However, Temple of Heaven is an exception. Its rooftop is of blue colour which symbolizes the sky. The second feature is the Chinese dragons which symbolizes the Chinese nationality, and it was only used on imperial architecture.

ii. Commoner's Architecture

The homes of commoners, bureaucrats, farmers had a different pattern. The center of the building was a shrine for deities and ancestors which would also be used during festivities. On the two sides of the shrine were bedrooms for elders. The two wings of the building including the living room, the dining room and the kitchen were for the junior members.

iii. Religious Architecture

Buddhist architecture followed the imperial style. A Buddhist monastery had a front hall with the statue of Bodhisattva. This was followed by a great hall having statues of the Buddhas. Accommodations for monks and nuns were at the two sides.

Buddha

Major Trade and Occupations of the People of Ancient Chinese

Ancient Chinese traded goods such as silk, spices, tea, ivory, cotton, wool, and precious metals. Groups of camels, called caravans, travelled west across the rest of Asia, carrying Chinese silk and other goods, including spices, tea, pottery, etc. The Silk Road took its name from China's most successful export-silk. The Chinese exported fine silk cloth to Asia and Europe.

Production of Silk

Silk Dress

There were four major professions in Ancient China. Those professions were scholars, farmers, artisans, and merchants. The majority of the people in Ancient China were peasant farmers. Although they were respected for the food they provided for the rest of the Chinese, they lived tough and difficult lives. The typical farmer lived in a small village of around 100 families.

Skill: Activities

- Compare the trade of Chinese people with the trade done today.
- Compare the lifestyle of the Chinese people with the people of Egyptian.
- Investigate the difference between the houses of the Chinese Civilization and the houses built in the modern world.
- Discover the famous landmark of Chinese Civilization.

Characteristics of Chinese Civilization

1- Daily Life

The home, just like today, was the center of the family's life. Women took care of the home while men worked outside the house. Women, men, and children of the peasant classes all worked in the fields. Chinese homes differed, like anything else, depending on one's social class and how much money one had. In an ideal Chinese home, three generations (grandparents, parents, and children) of the same family lived under one roof. The head of the household was the grandfather or eldest male.

Daily Life of Ancient Chinese Civilization

2- Economy

Ancient Chinese Coins

Ancient China had a rich economy that was based on agriculture, trade and the exchange of money. The great majority of the people of Ancient China lived in farming villages. They were carrying out a host of tasks to grow their crops, sowing, ploughing, weeding, harvesting and storing. For centuries, the basic unit of currency in China was the bronze or copper coin. Ancient China was also a pioneer in the concept of taxation.

3- Agriculture

Ancient Chinese Agriculture

The majority of the people in Ancient China were farmers. The typical farmer lived in a small village of around 100 families. They worked on small family farms. Although they had plows and sometimes used animals like oxen to do the work, most of the work was done by hand. Rice and millet were the two main crops grown in Ancient China.

Farmers had to work for the Government for about one month each year. They served in the military or worked on construction projects like building canals, palaces, and city walls. Farmers also

had to pay a tax by giving the Government a percentage of their crops.

4- Trade Goods

Silk was first produced in China as early as 3,000 BCE. Different goods like silk, tea, salt, sugar, and spices, etc. were included in Chinese trade.

Use of Silk Road for Trade Goods

5- Religion of Ancient Chinese

Confucianism, Taoism, and Buddhism were the three main religions of Ancient China. They have individually and collectively influenced ancient and modern Chinese society.

6- Script of Ancient Chinese

The script on the bones is the first type of writing the Chinese used. The script is pictographic, meaning pictures are used to represent concepts and words. Ancient Chinese writing on oracle bones is called Jiaguwen. Dazhuan is the name of the script on Bronze. It may be the same as the Jiaguwen.

Script of Ancient Chinese

Skill: Activities

- Use a timeline to identify the time of the Chinese Civilization.
- Find the location of the Chinese Civilization in the modern world using a world map.

Important Points

1. Mesopotamian Civilization started in about 4500 BCE.
2. Egypt is the gift of the River Nile which is about 6650 km long.
3. Code of Hammurabi was written so that people may respect each other.
4. Mehrgarh is an archaeological site situated on the Kacchi Plain of Balochistan in Pakistan.
5. The large cities of Indus Civilization were Mohenjo-Daro and Harappa.
6. The history of Ancient China can be traced back over 4,000 years.
7. Silk was discovered in 2700 BCE in China.
8. The majority of the people in Ancient China were farmers.
9. Emperor Qin Shi Huang ordered construction of the Great Wall of China around 221 BCE.

Exercise

Q.1 Tick (✓) the correct answer:

i. Mesopotamian Civilization started in about:

(a) 4500 BCE (b) 5000 BCE
(c) 5500 BCE (d) 6000 BCE

ii. The River Nile flowed in:

(a) Mesopotamia (b) Iran
(c) Egypt (d) Syria

iii. Silk was discovered in China in:

(a) 2300 BCE (b) 2700 BCE
(c) 3100 BCE (d) 3500 BCE

iv. The large cities of Indus Civilization were Mohenjo-Daro and:

(a) Taxila (b) Attock

(c) Hyderabad (d) Harappa

v. Classes of society in Ancient Egypt were:

(a) Four (b) Five

(c) Six (d) Seven

Q.2 Give short answers of the following:

i. What is meant by primary and secondary sources of information?

ii. Where is an archaeological site of Mehrgarh?

iii. Who ordered to construct the Great Wall of China?

iv. What type of writing system was used in Indus Valley Civilization?

v. What was Code of Hammurabi?

Q.3 Write the answer of the following in detail:

i. What do you know about archaeological site of Mehrgarh? Describe.

ii. Highlight the major trade, architecture and occupations of Mesopotamians.

iii. The River Nile has great importance in the development of Ancient Egyptian Civilization? Discuss.

iv. Describe the social structure, religion, and scripts, etc. of Egyptian Civilization.

v. Explain the importance of Indus in the establishment of huge settlements (Mohenjo-Daro and Harappa) of Indus Valley Civilization.

vi. Describe the characteristics of Indus Valley Civilization, e.g., daily life, agriculture, trade, religion, script, economy, etc.

vii. Describe the basic characteristics of Chinese architecture, major trade and occupations of the people.

viii. Compare the Mesopotamia Civilization with Indus Valley Civilization.

Learning Activities

The Teacher will:

i. Use a timeline to locate the period of Mesopotamian Civilization, Egyptian Civilization, Indus Valley Civilization and Chinese Civilization.

ii. Use some sources of information to gather data and information about the Mesopotamian Civilization, Egyptian Civilization, Indus Valley Civilization and Chinese Civilization.

iii. Use a world map to help students locate the civilizations.

iv. Support students in making a model of Egyptian Pyramids.

v. Generate a discussion to help students differentiate the Egyptian from the Mesopotamian Civilization.

vi. Use some sources of information to gather data and information on life in Chinese Civilization, and share with class for further discussion.

Critical Thinking

Critical thinking is a mode of thinking about any subject, content, or problem. Thinker improves the quality of his or her thinking by skillfully analyzing, assessing, and reconstructing it. Critical thinking is self-directed, self-disciplined, self-monitored, and self-corrective.

Critical thinking happens when children draw on their existing knowledge and experience, as well as on their problem-solving skills, to do things like: Compare and contrast, explain why things happen, evaluate ideas and form opinions and understand the perspectives of others.

Critical Thinking Questions

i. Which empire existed before the Babylonian Empire in Mesopotamia?

ii. Who was the real Tutankhamun (Pharaoh) in Ancient Egypt?

iii. When were dead bodies first mummified?

iv. Was Cleopatra an Egyptian?

v. What were two main cultures in Indus Valley?

vi. What led to the end of Indus Valley Civilization?

vii. How did Ancient China impact the world today?

Project

Children in the Indus Valley played with toys made of Terracotta pottery. List the toys found in the Indus Valley Civilization. Make these toys out of clay or dough and share with your classmates.

CHAPTER-2

Persian, Greek and Roman Civilizations

Students' Learning Outcomes:

After completing this unit, students will be able to:

- Describe when, and how, the Persian, Greek and Roman Civilizations were formed.
- Analyze the daily life, and social customs of Ancient Persian, Greek and Roman Civilizations.
- Identify the connection between Greeks and Romans.
- Describe who Alexander was, and why he was called Alexander the Great.
- Enlist significant victories of Alexander.
- Outline the reasons for Alexander's plans to conquer India.
- Identify the relationship between Athens and Spartans.
- Describe how Rome developed into a republic.
- Compare the architecture of Greeks and Romans.
- Enlist some of the contributions of the Persian, Greek and Roman Civilizations to the world.

Ancient Persian Civilization

The Persian Civilization was one of the largest civilizations in the ancient world. It started as a collection of nomadic tribes. They raised goats, sheep, and cattle on the Iranian Plateau. This empire was founded by Cyrus the Great in 550 BCE. Cyrus was a leader of one of those nomadic tribes. They first took control of the Middle East after the downfall of the Babylonian Empire. The Persian Empire is also known as the Achaemenid Empire. They created the World's first ever human rights charter. It lasted from 550-331 BCE.

Ancient Persian Empire in 500 BCE

The Persian Empire was vast, stretching from Anatolia (Turkey) and Egypt across to the north of India and Central Asia.

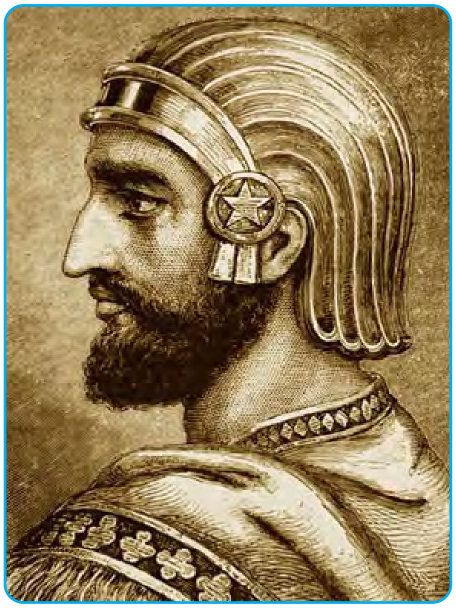
The capital city of the Persian Empire was Persepolis which is situated in present day Southern Iran.

Yakhchal: Ancient Refrigerator

In the Persian Civilization, a technology known as Yakhchal was invented. It was quite helpful in preserving foods. Persian people are also credited with building the earliest known vertical axis windmills for grinding grain and pumping water. They were the first people to establish the regular routes of communication between different

They were the first people to establish the regular routes of communication between different continents.

Cyrus the Great, allowed the people to speak their own languages and practice their own religions after being conquered. Many new roads were constructed during the Persian Civilization and also the world's first postal service was developed. The Persian Empire was characterized by the establishment of extensive trading networks.



Cyrus the Great

The Persian Empire had a new religion, Zoroastrianism. Zoroastrianism is known as one of the world's oldest monotheistic religions. It was once the official religion of Sassanid Persia and played an important role in Achaemenid times.

Cyrus the Great, led a large grouping of different Persian tribes to defeat another tribe called the Medians. After this battle, Cyrus led his army to major conquests.

Cyrus the Great, was not the typical ancient leader. He is known for his respect of different tribes and peoples. For example, Cyrus told the people that if they worked and paid tax in his kingdom, he would give them the freedom to live according to their own beliefs and customs. The Persians believed in worshipping only one god called Zoroaster.

Cyrus defeated the Lydians of western Anatolia. Later in 539 BCE, Cyrus's army defeated the Babylonian army to gain most valuable city for his empire. Cyrus had not yet conquered Egypt. He left this task to his son Cambyses who attacked and destroyed the Egyptian army in 525 BCE.

The traditional men's garment included the Shalwar, and Jameh combination, often with a wide belt called Kamarband, from which English gets the word "Cummerbund". Headdresses were also worn by men in traditional wear, known as the Sarband. Long robes and loin cloths were also worn by women and men in Persia.

Ancient Persian Dress

After the death of Cambyses, Darius the Great, or Darius I, became the new leader of the empire. He had to deal with a series of uprisings in areas that had been conquered by Cyrus, but he managed to re-establish control.

Darius the Great, created a new form of government to control his empire. He established 20 different provinces called satrapies. They were led by a Governor called a satrap who collected tax and maintained law. Darius the Great, appointed the satrap and he also nominated a military commander for each region to help keep order in his empire.

Darius the Great, had a massive royal road network available to him. This network had roads of around 12900 km (8000 miles) in total. It was crucial for connecting the empire and keeping it under control.

The Persian Royal road was highway started from Sardis in West Turkey and ended at Susa in Iran. The highway built by Darius-I (522-486 BCE).

Darius the Great, built a highway connecting the Persian Empire from Susa to Sardis. His aim was to ensure smooth and rapid communication across the vast empire. The distance between the western and eastern borders was around 2700 km. He used his postal service to keep close contact with all the provinces. On each road, there were postal stations where couriers would change horses as letters made their way to the king.

Finally, in 331 BCE, a new empire builder, Alexander the Great, conquered the Persian Empire.

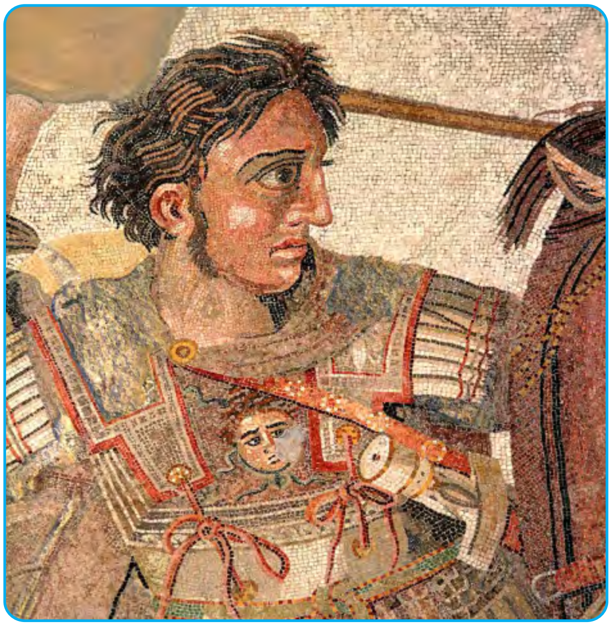
Brief Timeline of the Persian Empire

Date	Event
550 BCE	Cyrus II came to power and was soon attacked by the King of Media. Cyrus defeated the opposing kings and conquered Lydia.
539 BCE	Cyrus captured Babylon.
529 BCE	After invading India, Cyrus died in a battle.
522 BCE	After the death of Cyrus, his son, Cambyses came into power, and died in 522 BCE. Then Darius claimed the throne by defeating Bardiya (presumably Cambyses' brother).
490 BCE	The Persian Wars (490-479 BCE). The Greeks and Persians battled for territory for several years.
485-359 BCE	Leaders came and went including Xerxes and Artaxerxes.
331 BCE	The end of the Persian Empire. After Darius III took over, Alexander the Great of Macedonia invaded. After losing three battles with Alexander, Darius was defeated in 331 BCE and was murdered in 330 BCE.

Greek Civilization

Ancient Greece was a civilization that dominated much of the Mediterranean thousands of years ago. At its peak under Alexander the Great, Ancient Greek ruled much of Europe and western Asia. The Greeks came before the Romans and much of the Roman culture was influenced by the Greeks.

Ancient Greece formed the foundation of much of western culture today. Everything from Government, philosophy, science, mathematics, art, literature, and even sports was impacted by the Ancient Greek.



Alexander the Great

Map of the Ancient Greek Empire

Periods

Historians often divide up the history of Ancient Greek into three periods:

1. Archaic Period

This period ran from the start of Greek Civilization in 800 BCE to the introduction of Democracy in 508 BCE. This period included the start of the Olympic Games and Homer's writing of the Odyssey and the Iliad, Ancient Greek epic poems.

Homer, a Greek Author

2. Classical Period

This is the time that many of us think of when we talk about Ancient Greek. Aristotle, Socrates, Plato, Euripides, and Pericles, etc. were key people of Greece.

Athens was governed by a democracy. The great philosophers like Socrates, and Plato arose. There were wars between Sparta and Athens during this time. This period ended with the rise of Alexander the Great in 323 BCE.

3. Hellenistic Period

The Hellenistic period lasted from the death of Alexander the Great, until 31 BCE when Rome defeated Egypt in the Battle of Actium. The name Hellenistic comes from the Greek word "Hellas", which is the original word for Greek.

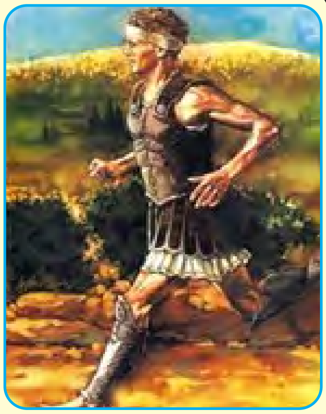
Athens and Sparta

Athens and Sparta were the two main city-states that ruled much of Ancient Greece. They were often rivals and fought each other in the Peloponnesian Wars. At other times, they united together in order to protect the Greek lands from invaders. The cultures of the two cities were very different. Sparta was almost entirely focused on war and how to fight, while Athens focused on the art and learning.

Facts about Ancient Greek

Pheidippides was a Greek hero who ran about 240 km (150 miles) from Marathon to Sparta to get help against the Persians. After the Greeks won the war, he ran 40 km (25 miles) from Marathon to Athens to announce the victory. This is where the Marathon Race gets its name.

The Greeks invented the yo-yo which is considered the second oldest toy in the world after the doll.



Pheidippides

Clothing for both women and men consisted of two main garments, a tunic (either a peplos or chiton) and a cloak (himation or toga). Both women and men wore sandals, slippers, soft shoes, or boots, although at home they usually went barefoot.

Greek's society was similar to the society that most of us enjoy today because it was full of rich culture. This means that Ancient Greece could enjoy exotic foods, good music, and read literature, just as we do today.

The daily life of an Ancient Greek was very similar to our lives today. They lived in highly organized cities, where they could go see a play or a sporting event, or attend a number of different schools, or could join the army and become a soldier.

Do You Know?

- Olympic Games, athletic festival that originated in Ancient Greece, revived in the late 19th century.

Greek society was also governed much like ours is today. Most early cities were called city-states, which had their own Government. The head of the Government (called the Polis) was located in the center of the city, which usually surrounded the acropolis, which was a high area that held a temple and religious shrines.

Greek Temple, the Parthenon

Greek cities also had an Agora, which was a central marketplace where people could go to shop, perform business transactions, or meet other people and socialize. These were a lot like shopping malls or marketplaces today. Both Greek men and women were the citizens of the state. They could enjoy privileges like protection from violence.

Athens was one of the biggest cities in Ancient Greece. At the height of the Athenian Empire, there lived around 200,000 people. Most of the people in Ancient Greece had jobs much like we do today. Many people were farmers, who sold or traded their fruits and vegetables at markets in order to get what they needed to take care of their family.

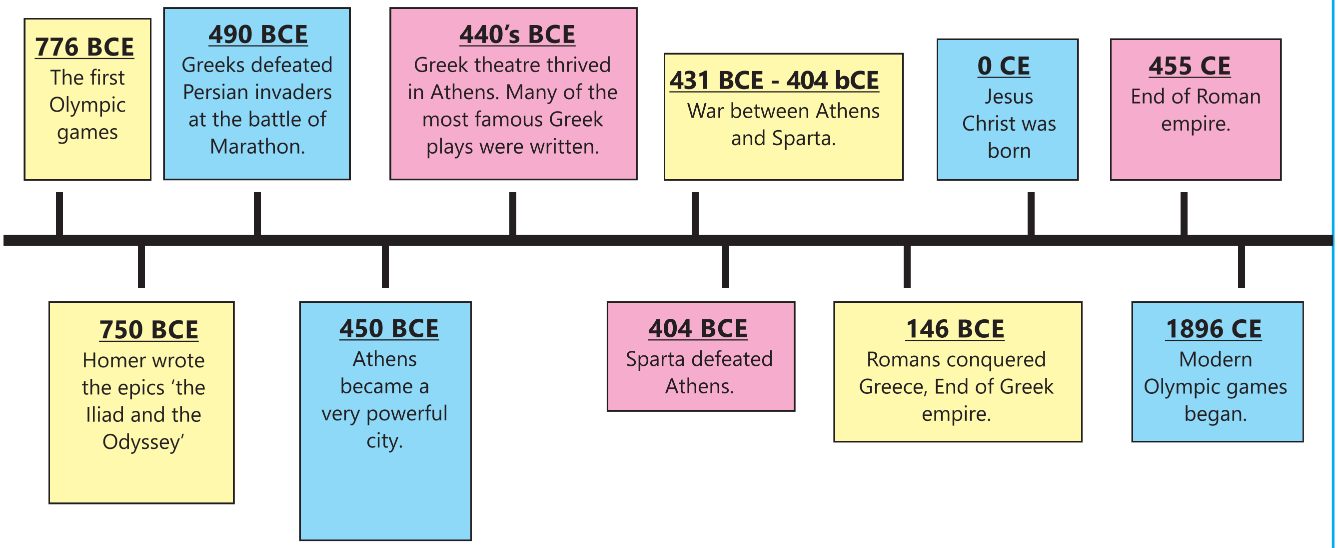
There was also a wealthy class of Greeks, who could afford to send their children to schools. Some of these schools were like Plato's Academy, where they could learn about philosophy and intellectual reasoning. Other schools were specialized, like schools for painting or sculpture.

Plato’s Academy

Stable food supply, social structure, system of Government, religious system, highly developed culture, advances in technology, highly developed written language were main characteristics of Ancient Greek Civilization.

There was also a set of skilled craftsmen in Ancient Greek. These artisans created beautiful sculptures, decorated the inside walls of houses with paintings. Other craftsmen made pottery, coins, and jewelry, etc.

Ancient Greece Timeline



Roman Civilization

The Ancient city of Rome was the centre of Roman Civilization. The Roman Empire was based in what is now Europe. Ancient Rome was a powerful and important civilization that ruled much of Europe for nearly 1000 years. The culture of Ancient Rome was spread throughout Europe during its rule. As a result, Rome's culture still has an impact in the western world today.

The achievements of the Romans influenced the languages, literature, laws, methods of Government, roads, and buildings of all of western Europe.

Ancient Rome can be divided into two main periods. The Roman people established a republic in about 509 BCE. The republic became an empire in 27 BCE. That empire lasted for almost 500 years, until the 4th century.

Do You Know?

- Rome was founded in 753BCE by its first king, Romulus. Romulus had a twin brother called Remus. Rome grew into a rich and powerful city during the next few hundred years.

Ancient Rome made many lasting contributions to world culture. But the Romans also absorbed the culture of the people they conquered. For instance, the Romans took many ideas about art from the ancient Greeks. Romans also worshiped many Greek gods, though they gave them new names. Later, Rome adopted Christianity, a religion from the Middle East.

ROMAN EMPIRE, 117 CE

Painting, sculpture, and other forms of art were important to the Romans. Architects built huge buildings that were central to Roman life. One of the most famous buildings left by the Ancient Romans is the Colosseum, a huge ampitheatre in the center of Rome.

Roman writers wrote history, comedy, tragedy, and poetry. From Latin, the Ancient Roman language, many other languages later developed. These languages, known as the Romance languages, include French, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, and Romanian. People today use the Latin alphabet to write these and other western languages, including English.

The first settlers of Rome were people known as Latins, and the region around the city was called Latium. According to legend, twin brothers named Romulus and Remus founded Rome in 753 BCE. Shortly before 600 BCE, warriors from Etruria, a region north of Rome, attacked the city. The warriors, called Etruscans, conquered Rome.

Rome grew steadily under Etruscan kings. It became the largest and richest city of the Italian

The legend of Romulus and Remus

peninsula. In about 509 BCE, the Romans forced the last Etruscan king out of the city. Rome then became a republic. This meant that the Roman people elected the Government.

Republic

The most important Roman leaders were called Consuls. There were two consuls. Assemblies, or groups of adult male Roman citizens chose both consuls. At first the consuls had to be patricians, or members of upper-class families.

Roman Republic

An important group called the Senate gave advice to the consuls. The members, called senators, were patricians. They met in a building in the Forum, an area of Rome that was the center of public life. The Senate grew more powerful over the years.

Plebeians or Common People

Most Romans were not patricians but plebeians, or common people. The plebeians staged an uprising in 494 BCE. They gradually won more power. By 367 BCE, one of the two consul positions was set aside for the plebeians.

Rome suffered some setbacks as it slowly expanded its territory. In about 390 BCE, a northern group called the Gauls took over the city. They would not leave until the Romans paid them a large amount of gold. Another group called the Samnites defeated the Romans in 321 BCE. In general, however, Rome's conquests could not be stopped. By 275 BCE, Rome had forced the Greeks to give up their colonies in Italy.

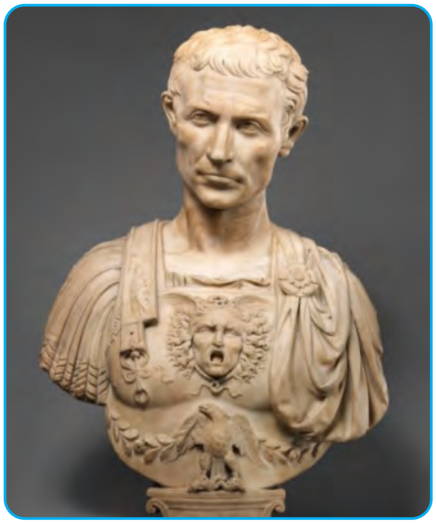
By 260 BCE, Rome's last remaining rival in the western Mediterranean was the city of Carthage, in north Africa. For more than a century, the Romans fought Carthage for power. It took three wars called the Punic Wars before the Roman forces totally destroyed Carthage in 146 BCE.

Rome then turned to other areas, including Sicily, Spain, Macedonia, Greek, and Asia Minor (now Turkey). Governors called Proconsuls managed most of the conquered lands. They had great power. The Romans taxed the conquered people heavily. They also enslaved many conquered people. The Romans put these captives to work on farms and as personal servants in cities. Slaves were used in Rome until about the 3rd century.

Roman Empire

In about 133 BCE, Rome entered a period of unrest and civil war. Peoples in Italy rebelled against Rome's strict rule in 90 BCE. During 73-71 BCE, a gladiator or professional fighter, named Spartacus led an army of run away slaves in a war against Rome. Rome defeated both of these rebellions.

Meanwhile, Rome continued to expand its empire. The most successful General was Julius Caesar. He won victories in far-off areas and then took power in Rome. However, his enemies assassinated him in 44 BCE. This set off another period of civil war.



Julius Caesar

Augustus Caesar

Emperor Tiberius

Peace finally came under the leadership of Julius Caesar's grandnephew Octavian. Octavian defeated his rivals for power, including the Roman General Mark Antony and the Egyptian Queen Cleopatra, by 30 BCE. He was crowned Rome's first emperor in 27 BCE. He was known as Augustus Caesar. During Augustus's rule, the emperor gained absolute control over the state and came to be worshipped like a god.

Two centuries of peace and progress followed. The empire's frontiers expanded all the way to Britain and the Arabian Peninsula. The Romans built roads, bridges, and aqueducts, or water pipes, throughout their vast empire.

The emperor Tiberius ruled from 14 to 37 CE. During this time, the Roman Government in Palestine put Jesus to death. Some of Jesus' followers, called Christians, later set up a community in Rome. At first the Romans did not agree with the Christian religion. They mistreated and killed many Christians. But in 312 CE, the emperor Constantine I became a Christian himself. Christianity eventually became the state religion of the Roman Empire.

Skill: Activity

- Analyze that how Rome became prosperous enough to raise an army.

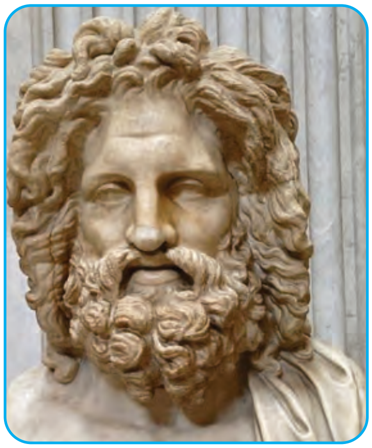
The culture of Ancient Rome was spread throughout Europe during its rule. As a result, Rome's culture still has an impact in the western world today. The basis for much of western culture comes from Ancient Rome, especially in areas such as Government, engineering, architecture, language, and literature.

Trade was most important for Rome. Wheat got from Egypt, tin from Britannia, grapes from Gaul, and so on. The Romans built provincial capitals into fine cities, protected them from raids by barbarians.

Trade in Ancient Rome

The Romans believed in gods and goddesses who ruled over different areas of life. For example, Neptune was the god of the ocean, and the Romans prayed to him to protect them at sea.

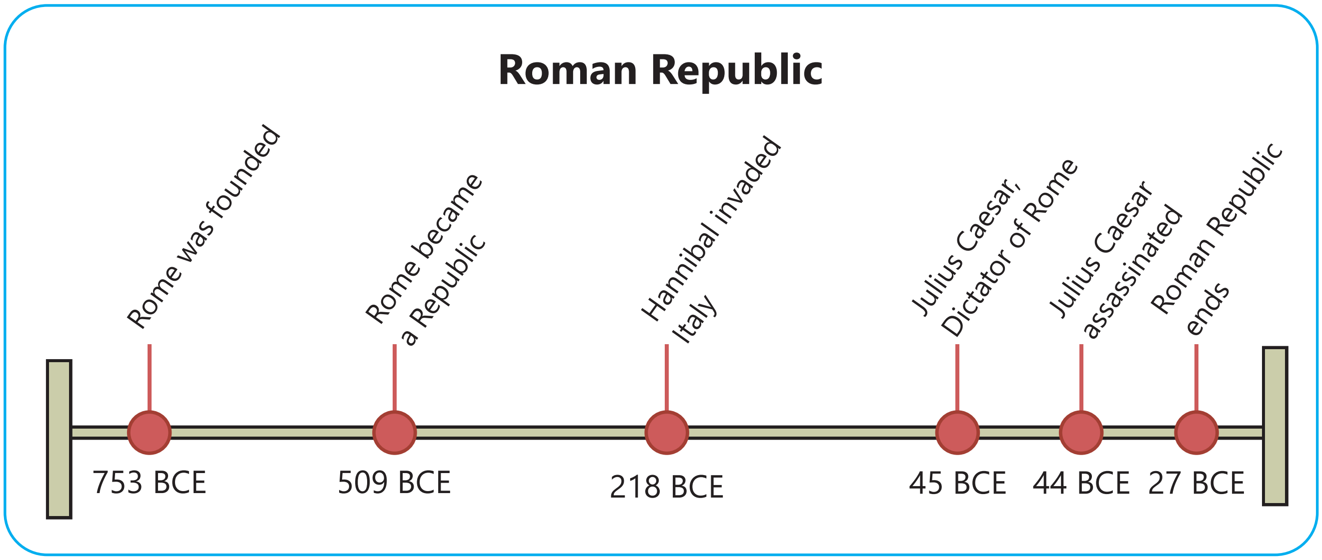
In order to control their large empire, the Romans developed important ideas about law and Government. They developed the best army in the world at that time, and ruled by force. The empire was divided into provinces, each with a Governor plus civil and military support. With kings and emperors, a big problem is the order of succession. King's eldest son would take over, if he was capable of ruling.



Neptune, the god of the Ocean

Fall of Rome

The fall of Rome generally refers to the fall of the western Roman Empire. It fell in 476 CE. The eastern Roman Empire, or the Byzantine Empire, would rule parts of eastern Europe for another 1000 years.



Relationship Between Athens and Spartans

Geographically, cities of Athens and Sparta are very close to each other, but had very different values, lifestyles, and cultures. The differences were many.

The cities of Athens and Sparta were bitter rivals in ancient Greece. In 431 BCE, a war broke out between Athens and Spartans.

Athens Vs Spartans

Athens was an open society, and Sparta was a closed one. Athens was democratic, and Sparta was ruled by a select few.

Comparison Between the Architecture of Greeks and Romans

Greeks created large buildings that were mainly decorated on the outside but not so much on the inside.

On the other hand, Romans made sure their buildings were beautiful on the inside and the outside. For example, Romans used vaults, domes, and arches to improve their buildings'

Alexander the Great

Alexander the Great, was one of the greatest military leaders. He was born in 356 BCE in Pella, an ancient capital of Macedonia. Alexander was the son of Philip II, King of Macedonia. He was also the king of Macedonia.

When Alexander died at the age of 32, he ruled a territory that spanned three continents and covered nearly 2 million square miles. He was the King of his native Macedonia, Ruler of the Greece, the King of Persia and even an Egyptian Pharaoh. Due to his massive accomplishments, he was called Alexander the Great.

Alexander the Great

Reasons for Alexander's Plans to Conquer India

The Indian campaign of Alexander the Great, began in 327 BCE.

Alexander was attracted by the wealth and prosperity of India. He was interested to expand his rule till India. Curiosity, love of adventure and passion for conquest inspired Alexander to march towards India. The part of India which Alexander invaded is called the Punjab, or land of the five rivers. At that time, it was ruled by an Indian King, Porus.

Skill: Activity

- Investigate why Alexander the Great, wanted to conquer the world.

Contributions of the Persian, Greek and Roman Civilizations to the World

Persian Contributions	Greek Contributions	Roman Contributions
The flourishing of Persian Civilization has contributions of science, literature, mathematics and art to the modern world. The Persians were the first people to establish regular routes of communication between three continents, Africa, Asia and Europe. They built many new roads and developed the world's first postal service. The Persians established an empire which stretched from modern-day Turkey to India.	The Greeks made major contributions to science, mathematics, philosophy, astronomy, and medicine. Literature and theater was an important aspect of Greek culture and influenced modern drama. The Greeks were known for their sophisticated sculpture and architecture. One of the key points of Ancient Greek philosophy was the role of reason and inquiry.	The Ancient Romans built several buildings like the Colosseum and the Pantheon. They made important contributions to law, architecture, literature, science and technology. They made Roman alphabet and the division of the year into twelve months. Concepts from Roman Government have been picked up in our current system.

Skill: Activities

- Read relevant books, search on the Internet to gather information about Persian, Greek and Roman Civilizations' Art and Culture.
- Examine the reasons for the decline of the Persian, Greek and Roman Civilizations.

Important Points

1. The Persian Empire was founded by Cyrus the Great in 550 BCE.
2. Cyrus's army defeated the Babylonian army in 539 BCE.
3. Cyrus's son Cambyses attacked and destroyed the Egyptian army in 525 BCE.
4. In about 133 BCE, Rome entered a period of unrest and civil war.
5. Alexander the Great, began his conquest of the Persian Empire in 334 BCE.
6. Alexander the Great, conquered the Persian Empire in 331 BCE.
7. Olympic Games revived in the late 19th century.
8. The Colosseum, was a huge amphitheater in the center of Rome.
9. The Roman Empire fell in 476 CE.
10. The Indian campaign of Alexander the Great, began in 327 BCE.

Exercise

Q.1 Tick (✓) the correct answer:

i. The Persian Empire was founded in 550 BCE, by:

(a) Ashoka the Great (b) Cyrus the Great
(c) Alexander the Great (d) Darius the Great

ii. The Colosseum was a huge amphitheatre in the center of:

(a) Rome (b) Sparta
(c) Babylon (d) Athens

iii. Olympic Games revived in the late:

(a) 17th century (b) 18th century
(c) 19th century (d) 20th century

iv. Plato's Academy was like a:

(a) theatre (b) hostel

(c) court (d) school

v. In 431 BCE, a war broke out between Athens and:

(a) Romans (b) Babylonians

(c) Persians (d) Spartans

Q.2 Give short answers of the following:

i. Who was Cyrus the Great, in Persian Civilization?

ii. When did Alexander the Great, begin his conquest of the Persian Empire?

iii. What is meant by the term " Agora" in Ancient Greek Civilization?

iv. Write the names of two main cities of Greece.

v. What are Olympic Games?

Q.3 Write the answer of the following in detail:

i. Analyze the formation of the Persian, Greek and Roman Civilizations.

ii. Describe the social and political activities of the Persian, Greek and Roman people.

iii. Write a note on relations between Greeks and Romans.

iv. Who was Alexander the Great? Enlist three significant victories of him.

v. How did Rome develop into a republic? Describe.

vi. Compare the architecture of Persians, Greeks and Romans.

Learning Activities

The Teacher will:

i. Use a map to find the location of Persian, Greek and Roman Civilizations in the modern world.

ii. Give verbal notes to the students probing why Plato, Aristotle, and Socrates are famous even today.

iii. Generate a class debate to explore some details of daily life and social customs of Persian, Greek and Roman Civilizations.

iv. Assign a group activity to students to discuss how Alexander the Great, conquered a vast area through various war tactics.

v. Use a timeline to identify the time of the Persian, Greek and Roman Civilizations in the span of Mesopotamia till the decline of the Roman Empire.

vi. Use a diagram to explain the similarities and differences between Greek and Roman Civilizations in art and culture.

Critical Thinking Questions

i. How did Persian, Greek and Roman Civilizations differ in their political organizations and values?

ii. How the Persian Empire was affected by the Greek Civilization?

iii. What three major civilizations did the Persian Empire expand into?

iv. How were the Persian and Greek Civilizations similar?

Project

Collect different pictures about Ancient Greek Civilization, paste them on a chart and display it in your classroom.

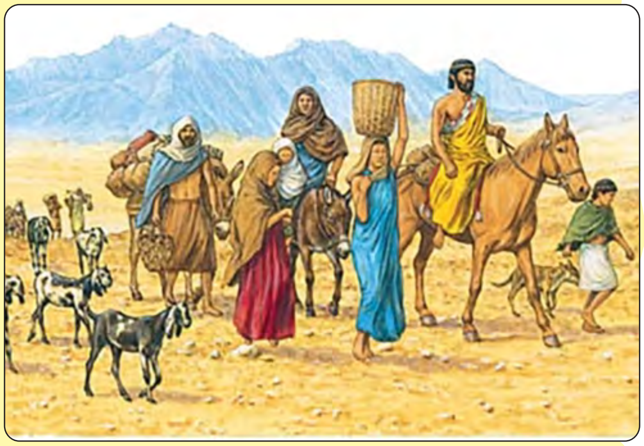
CHAPTER-3

Aryans, Kushans and Guptas

Students' Learning Outcomes:

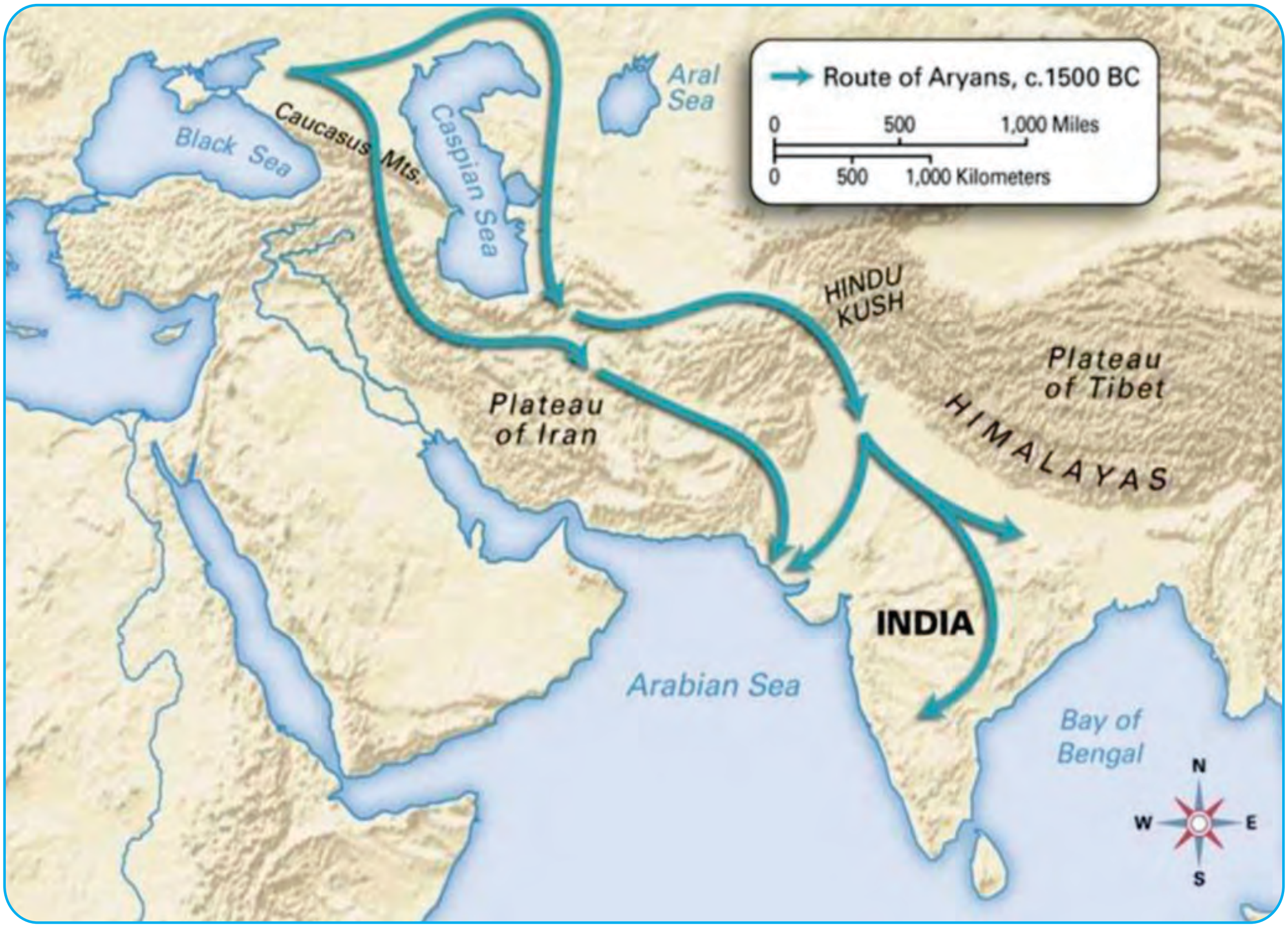
After completing this chapter, students will be able to:

- Trace the origin of Aryans, and explore why they came to India.
- Describe the social structure of Aryans.
- Describe when, and how, the Mauryan Empire was formed.
- Identify Ashoka as the Mauryan Ruler.
- Identify the greatest king of the Kushan Empire.
- Explain the contributions of Chandra Gupta-I.



Origin of Aryans

- After the decline of the Indus Valley Civilization, another glorious civilization flourished in India. The people who were responsible for the evolution of this civilization called themselves Aryans.
- Aryan is an English word derived from the term Arya, meaning "Noble" or "Lord". In the 19th century, the term was often used. The term has also been used to refer to a "race", originally in the sense of a distinct population.



Aryan Invasion of India

- The Aryans were a migratory group of people from Central Asia. They identified themselves as a "superior race".
- They conquered lands to spread their culture and civilization. They describe themselves as a group of free, noble, and civilized people.
- The Aryans comprised of quite different physical and cultural features. They were a white race.

- Before the time of the Aryan migration into India, there was a highly developed civilization in Ancient India known as the Indus Valley Civilization.

Aryans Arrival in India

- By 1500 BCE, the Aryans migrated into the Indian subcontinent. Coming from Central Asia, this large group of nomadic cattle herders crossed the Hindu Kush Mountains and came in contact with the Indus Valley Civilization. This was a large migration and used to be seen as an invasion.

Hindu Kush Mountains

- The languages of Iran and Afghanistan are related to the old Aryan language. Many modern languages of India and other countries of southern Asia also came from Aryans. These southern Asian languages make up what is called the Indo-Aryan language family. Aryans believed that they had developed most of the world's best ideas and inventions.
- The Aryan's society and system were sufficiently formed and the land they discovered near the Indus River was fantastic for them, so they chose to settle here.

- The Aryans fought with long bows and arrows and bronze axes. They rode into battle on chariots.

Skill: Activity

- Explore the reasons why Aryans were able to defeat the Indus Valley people

Why Aryans Came to India?

- According to historians, for some unknown reasons, the Aryans decided to move into India. It is further said that Aryans migrated from Central Asia to India due to:
  - the falling temperature.
  - shortage of food and water.
  - and end of greener pastures.
- The Aryans were semi-nomadic. The Khyber Pass forms the bridge between Central and South Asia. It has long been one of the most important trade routes and strategic military locations in the world. Alexander the Great, marched his army through the Khyber Pass in an unsuccessful attempt to capture India in 327 BCE. Around a thousand years earlier, the Aryans migrated through the Khyber Pass to settle in India. Later, it became a primary conduit for Silk Road trade.

Khyber Pass

Do You Know?

- The Khyber Pass is a mountain pass in the Hindu Kush Mountain in the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province of Pakistan, on the border of Afghanistan. It is an important pass between Afghanistan and Pakistan. The pass connects Kabul with Peshawar. Its length is about 53 kilometres. This pass has historically been the gateway for invasions of the Indian subcontinent from the northwest.

India in 327 BCE. Around a thousand years earlier, the Aryans migrated through the Khyber Pass to settle in India. Later, it became a primary conduit for Silk Road trade.

- Aryans migrated into India in many phases. Aryans migrated to India from Central Asia (as well as eastern Europe, western Russia and Persia). At this time the Indus Civilization had already been destroyed.
- The Aryans brought with them their own language, religious beliefs, and social system. They spoke an Indo-European language known as Sanskrit. English, German, Persian, Spanish, and French are some of the languages that are based on the Indo-European language.

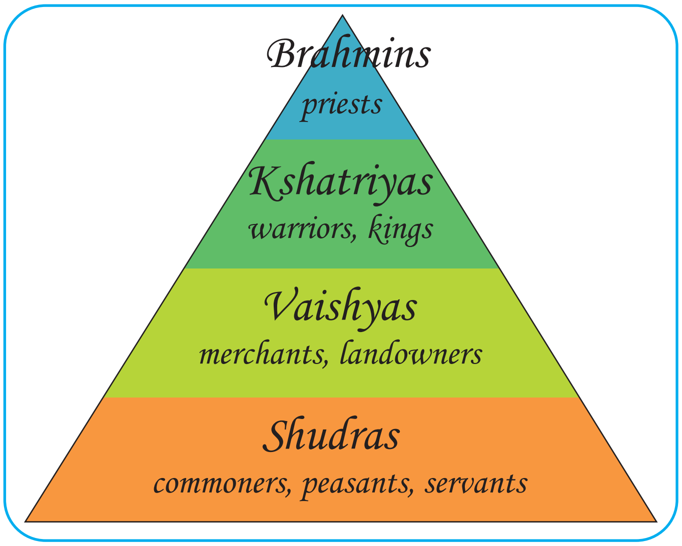
Aryans Impact on the Local Civilization

- The Aryans had a rich culture that still influences India today. The head of the household had gained respect primarily through trade, manufacturing, or farming.
- The Aryan society was patriarchal and much of the importance was placed on the male, therefore, an abundance of Aryan gods were males.
- The women in the Aryan culture were usually housewives and they were very skilled in weaving.
- Aryans also held great knowledge of heavy transportation using ox-carts.
- They were mostly interested in making chariots, tools and weapons.
- They had mastered in the art of using horse-chariots for war.

Social Structure of Aryans

The Aryans developed a system of social classes known as the caste system. Under this caste system, Aryans divided people, into four castes, or groups, according to their culture. These four castes were:

- Brahmins (priests and scholars)
- Kshatriyas (kings, governors and warriors)
- Vaishyas (cattle herders, agriculturists, artisans, and merchants),
- Shudras (labourers and service providers)



Caste System of Aryans

The caste system was a very important aspect of life in Ancient India. People were born into their caste for life. Their caste membership determined the work they did, the man or woman they could marry, and the people with whom they could eat. There were four primary castes:

Brahmin

Kshatriya

Vaishya

Shudra

1. The Brahmins

The highest caste in the Aryan caste system was the Brahmins. Brahmins were priests, scholars, judges, teachers, and landowners and were believed to understand the Dharma, or spiritual laws that governed the universe. Many lived in the temples apart from the rest of society. They followed strict rules for perfect ritual purity and spent much of their lives studying and teaching religion.

2. The Kshatriyas

The second caste included the Kshatriyas who were the rulers and warriors. They made everyday decisions and ran the Government. They were kings, generals, soldiers, and their families. The whole society counted on them for guidance and protection, and they were expected to learn religion from the Brahmins and maintain high standards of ritual purity.

3. The Vaishyas

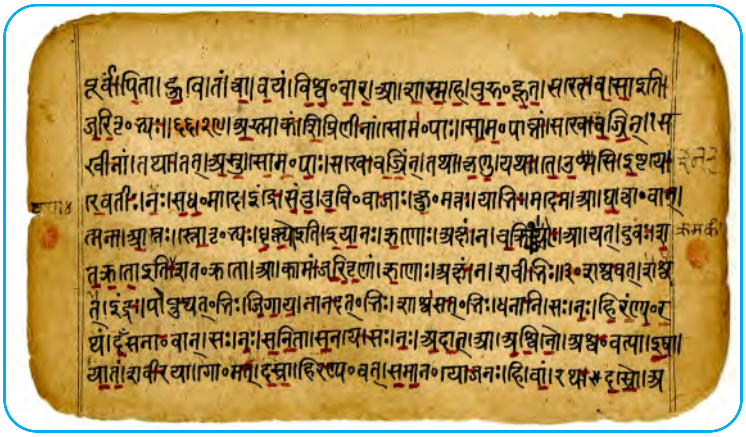
The third caste was the peasants, farmers and traders called Vaishyas. Sometimes Vaishyas had some leadership positions in smaller villages. This was a practical caste composed of crafts people, traders, merchants, and farmers. They had the important jobs of growing food and keeping the society's economy running smoothly.

4. The Shudras

The last caste was the labourers known as Shudras. They worked on farms owned by people in higher castes. Unlike the other three castes, the Shudras were not Aryan by blood. Therefore, they were the servants and labourers for the Brahmins, Kshatriyas, and Vaishyas.

Religious Belief System of the Aryans

- Aryans religion was very simple. After arriving in South Asia, they accepted some beliefs from the local people.
- They started worshipping anything as a god.
- In their religious books Vedas, hundreds of gods are mentioned. There are four Vedas: the Rig Veda, the Sama Veda, the Yajur Veda, and the Atharva Veda.



An extract from The Rig-Veda, written in Sanskrit (Early 19th century CE)

- Their famous gods were different gods like Sun, stars, fire, water, and Earth, etc.
- They had no buildings to perform religious rituals, hence, they prayed at the open.
- They sacrificed for meat, lentils, milk and other items to please their gods.

gods and their Roles

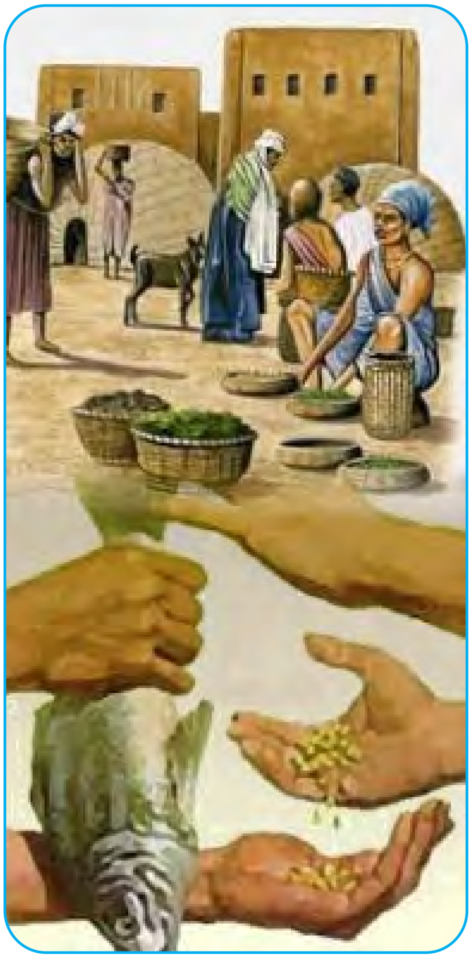
Indra	Brings rain, thunder and storms
Agni	Mediator between gods and men
Varuna	Upholder of the natural orders
Soma	Sacred drink
Prithvi	Goddess of Earth
Aditi	Goddess of Eternity
Usha	Goddess of Dawn
Savitri	Goddess of Sun

Economic System of the Aryan

- The family was regarded as the social and political unit. It was the nucleus of the social life of the early Aryans. The father was the head of the family.
- The Aryans had joint families. They ate both vegetable and animal foods. Rice, barley, bean, and sesamum were their staple food.
- They also ate bread, cake, milk, ghee, butter, and curd together with fruits. Fish, birds, goats, rams, and bulls were slaughtered for their food.
- The main occupation of the people was cattle rearing and their wealth was measured in the number of cattle.
- They practiced agriculture by clearing the forests.
- Metals used were copper, iron, and bronze.
- Few people worked as goldsmiths, potters, spinners, and carpenters.
- Gold coins called Nishka were used for transactions.

Aryans Craft and Technology

Nishka Coins



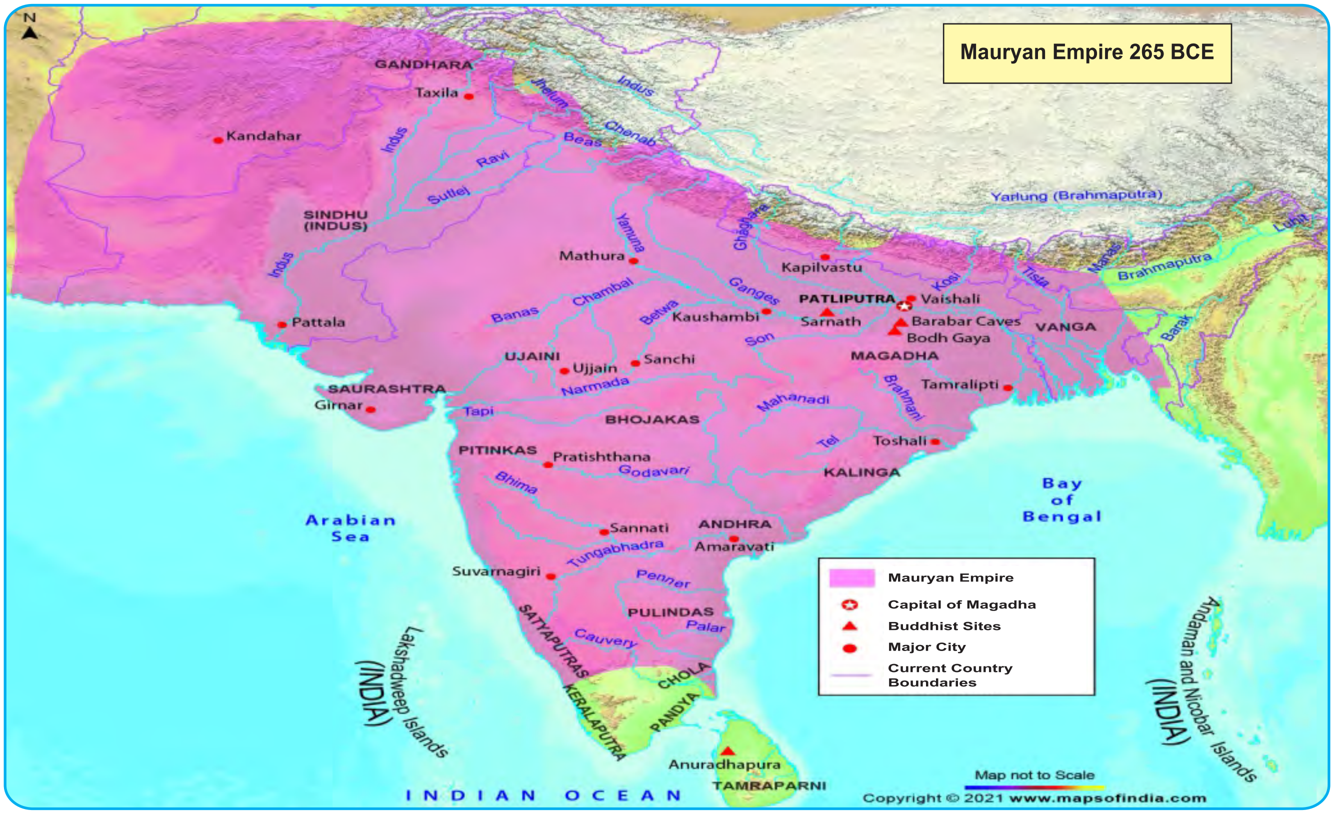
Barter System

Mauryan Empire

- The Mauryan Empire was the first major empire in the history of India from 321 BCE to 185 BCE.
- Chandragupta Maurya established the Mauryan Empire by overthrowing the Nanda dynasty and expanded the empire with the help of his royal advisor, Chanakya.

Chandragupta Maurya

Chanakya



By 316 BCE, the Mauryan Empire fully occupied north western parts of India, defeating the governors left by Alexander the Great. Chandragupta Maurya defeated Seleucus I, the founder of the Seleucid Empire. He gained the territories beyond Indus River.

- After Chandragupta Maurya, his son Bindusara started to rule from 297 BCE.
- Bindusara conquered the southern parts of India. After his death only Kalinga (modern Orissa) and parts of Tamil Nadu were left unconquered.

Approximate Dates of Mauryan Empire

Emperor	Reign Start	Reign End
Chandragupta Maurya	321 BCE	298 BCE
Bindusara	297 BCE	272 BCE
Asoka The Great	268 BCE	232 BCE
Dasaratha	232 BCE	224 BCE
Samprati	224 BCE	215 BCE
Salisuka	215 BCE	202 BCE
Devavarman	202 BCE	195 BCE
Satadhanvan	195 BCE	187 BCE
Birthadratha	187 BCE	185 BCE

King Ashoka, Golden Age of the Empire

Ashoka the Great

- King Ashoka, son of Bindusara became the emperor of Mauryan Empire in 268 BCE.
- Ashoka the Great, was one of the greatest emperors of the Indian subcontinent.
- On ascending the throne, Ashoka expanded his empire to regions in Iran, Persia and Afghanistan over the next eight years.
- The battle of Kalinga changed his life forever. Kalinga was a

rich and fertile land. This was the only land left to conquer.

- The people of Kalinga refused to bow down to Ashoka's rule, however, they were also no match for Ashoka's army. It is said that in this battle thousands soldiers lost their lives and many civilians who rose up in defence were deported.
- After his conquest, Ashoka, while walking through the grounds, saw burnt houses and scattered corpses which made him sad.
- This was the war that changed the mind of Ashoka the Great.
- Ashoka devoted the rest of his life for public services. He became a Buddhist after this war.
- King Ashoka made many Rock edicts and Stupas in his empire.
- The present emblem of India was taken from his rock pillars.

Ashoka the Great, Adopted Buddhism

- Ashoka adopted Buddhism soon after and embraced the message of love, peace and kindness that Buddha taught.
- He made Buddhism his state religion, and preached it within his kingdom as well as in other parts of the world.
- He built thousands of stupas and viharas which can still be seen even today.

Pillars of Ashoka

Buddhist Architecture

Stupa

Vihara

- For the rest of his life, Ashoka pursued a policy of non-violence.
- Ashoka built many universities, water transit and irrigation systems for trade and agriculture.
- He treated his subjects as equals, regardless of their religion, politics and caste. He was also acclaimed for constructing hospitals for animals and renovating major roads throughout India.
- After 40 years of rule, at the age of 72, in 232 BCE, Ashoka breathed his last. He left behind a legacy as an able ruler, lawmaker, hero, monk and noble preacher.

Decline

After Ashoka's death in 232 BCE, the empire started to decline. The empire lasted just fifty years after his death. Brihadratha Maurya, the last Mauryan emperor was killed by his General Pushyamitra Shunga, who founded the Shunga's Empire in 185 BCE.

Skill: Activities

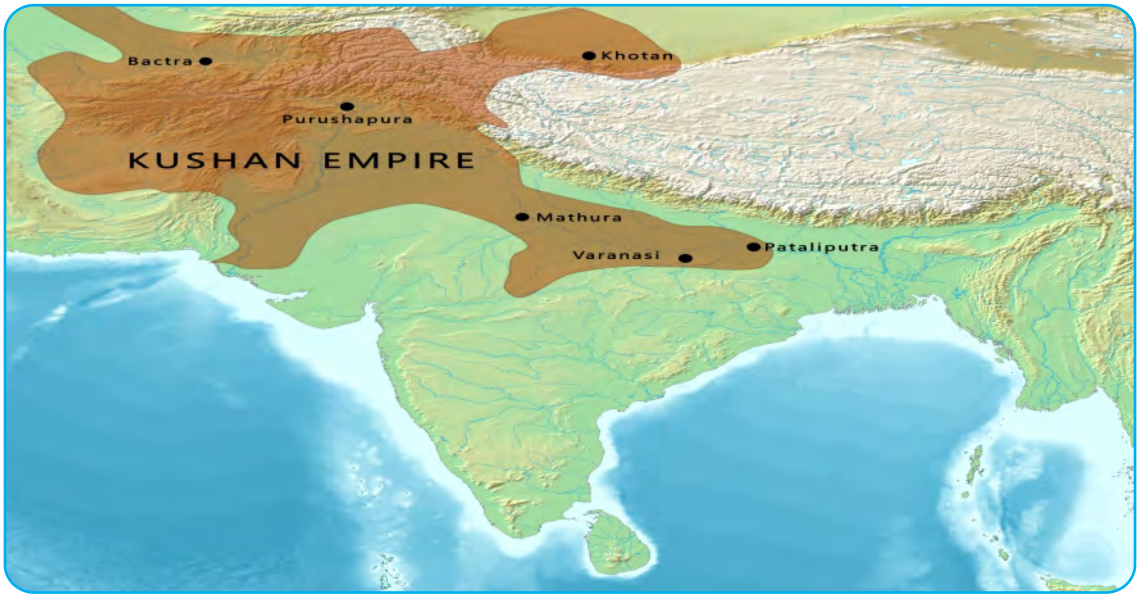
- Find causes of the decline of the Mauryan Empire.
- Examine why Ashoka was not known as the ruler of Ancient India for a long time.
- Compare Ashoka the Great with other Mauryan rulers.
- Evaluate a few contributions of Ashoka as a great King.
- Differentiate Mauryans from the Nada Kings.
- Examine the administration of the Mauryan rulers to run the vast Empire that spread from Bengal to Afghanistan.

The Kushan Empire

The Kushan Empire was first formed in the early 1st century Common Era. It was in eastern and northern Afghanistan and the north west of India. The Kushan were a nomadic people living in eastern Central Asia. Kujula Kadphises (Kadphises I) founded the Kushan Empire. The Kushans movement in India can be traced back to the first century CE during Kadphises I time.

Kadphises-I (30- 90 CE)

Kujula Kadphises laid the foundation of the Kushana Empire in India. He established his supremacy over Kabul, Kandahar and Afghanistan. He was succeeded by his son Vima Takto (90-113 CE) who expanded the empire into north west India.



Khshan Empire Map

Vima Kadphises (113- 127 CE)

Vima Kadphises was the father of Kanishka. He has issued a large number of gold coins. A large number of Roman gold coins found from this era indicates the prosperity of India at that time and also the growing trade with the Romans.

Kanishka (127– 151 CE)

- Kanishka was the greatest king of the Kushan Dynasty. He was son of Vima Kadphises. His kingdom included Afghanistan, parts of Sindh, Punjab, Bengal and Kashmir. His kingdom also included parts of Uzbekistan and Tajikistan. His main capital was Peshawar.

Kanishka

Achievements of Kushans

- During the Kushans time, diplomatic contacts with the Roman Empire, Sassanid Persia, Aksumite Empire, and Han China were improved.
- The Kushans linked the seagoing trade of the Indian Ocean with the commerce of the Silk Road, via the Indus Valley.
- They introduced gold coins.

Gold Coins of Kushan Emperor Kanishka I

- They provided security that encouraged travel across the Khunjerab Pass.

  They also facilitated the spread of Buddhism to China.
- The Kushans are believed to have been predominantly practitioners of Zoroastrianism, one of the world's oldest monotheistic religions. Kushans also adopted aspects of Buddhist culture and, like the Egyptians, absorbed remnants of the Greek culture of the Hellenistic kingdoms.
- Trade prospered between India and China, and India and the Roman Empire.
- The Kushans controlled large parts of the Silk Route which led to the propagation of Buddhism into China. It was during this time that Buddhism began to spread to Korea and Japan also.
- During the Kushans time, three distinct schools of art flourished: Gandhara School in north west India, Amaravati School in Andhra and the Mathura School in the Ganges valley.

Silk Route

- Many towers, Chaityas, towns and beautiful sculptures were built under the patronage of the Kushana kings.
- Sanskrit literature began to be developed during this time.
- It is said that the Kushana period in Indian history was a perfect forerunner to the golden age of the Guptas.

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- It is said that the Kushana period in Indian history was a perfect forerunner to the golden age of the Guptas.

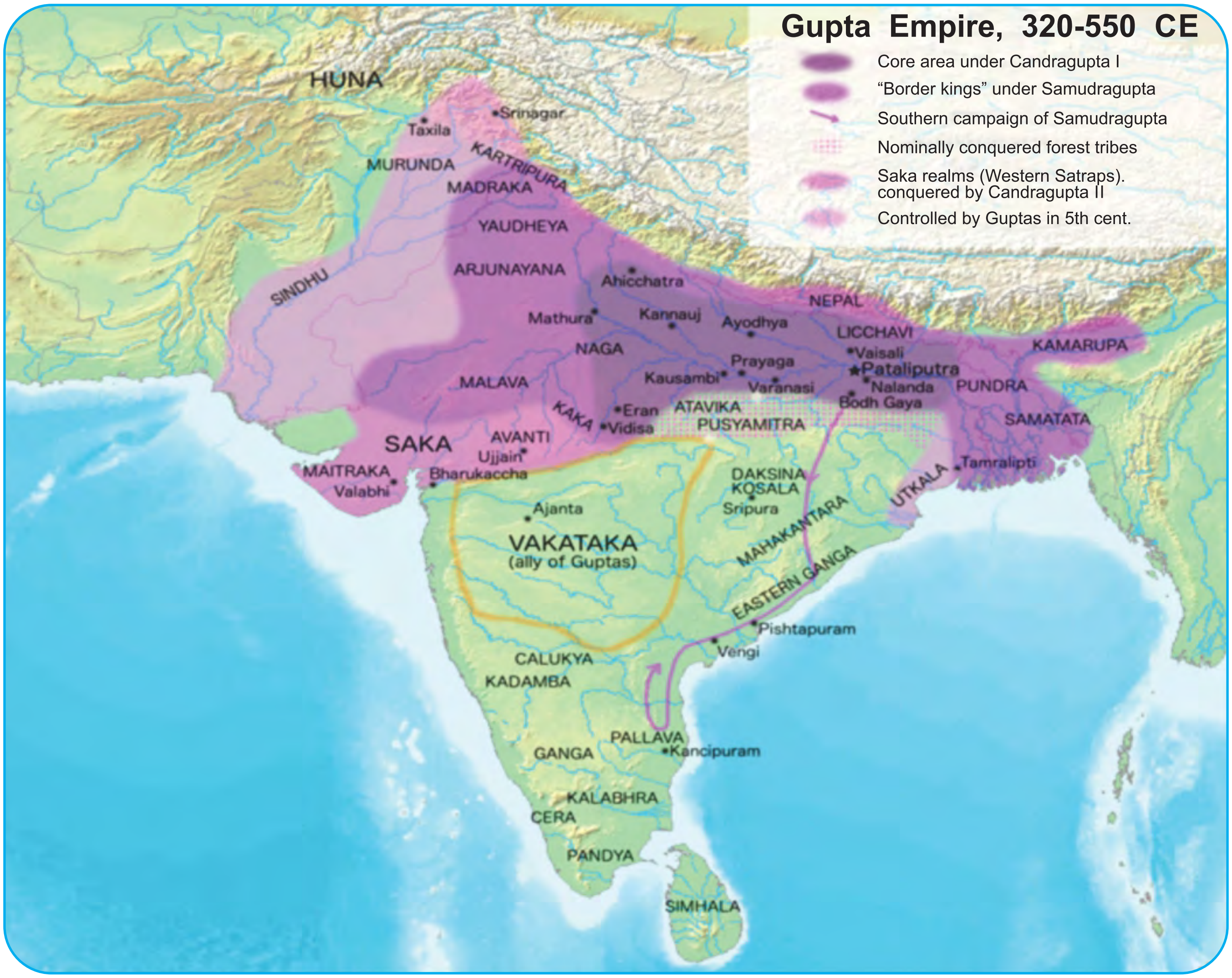
Kushan Empire Timeline		
Emperor	**Reign Start**	**Reign End**
Kujula Kadphises	30 CE	90 CE
Vima Takto	90 CE	113 CE
Vima Kadphises	113 CE	127 CE
Kanishka I	127 CE	151 CE
Huvishka	151 CE	190 CE
Vasudeva I	190 CE	230 CE
Kanishka II	230 CE	247 CE
Vasishka	247 CE	267 CE
Kanishka III	267 CE	270 CE
Vasudeva II	270 CE	300 CE
Mahi	300 CE	305 CE
Shaka	305 CE	335 CE
Kipunada	335 CE	350 CE

Decline

After 225 CE, the Kushan Empire crumbled into a western half, which was almost immediately conquered by the Sassanid Empire of Persia, and an eastern half with its capital in Punjab occupied by the Guptas. The Khushan Empire collapsed around 350 CE.

The Gupta Empire

In the beginning of the fourth century, a powerful and unified central empire of Gupta appeared, which once again united the entire subcontinent. It remained approximately 320 CE to 550 CE. This Empire was founded by Chandragupta-I.



Gupta Empire Map

Do You Know?

- Chandragupta-I was educated in the military and arts at Taxila. As emperor, Chandragupta-I made his kingdom one of the largest in history.

Chandragupta-I (320 – 335 CE)

Chandragupta-I began a period of overall prosperity and growth. He started a rapid expansion of the Gupta Empire and soon established himself as the first ruler of the empire. At the end of his reign, the boundary of the Gupta Empire already extended to Allahabad.

Samudragupta (335 – 375 CE),

Samudragupta was son of Chandragupta-I. He continued the development of the kingdom. After conquering the remainder of north India, Samudragupta turned to south India. He added a portion of it to his empire by the end of his southern campaign. It is generally believed that during his time, the Gupta Empire spanned from the Himalayas to Brahmaputra River.

Chandragupta-II (375 – 415 CE)

Like Samudragupta, Chandragupta-II was an able leader and skilled administrator. He was a great patron of art and culture too. He further expanded his kingdom to the coastline of the Arabian Sea. He also took care to strengthen the navy. The seaports of Tamralipta and Sopara consequently became busy hubs of maritime trade.

Guptas Empire Timeline

Emperor	Reign Start	Reign End
Chandragupta I	320 CE	335 CE
Samudragupta	335 CE	375 CE
Chandragupta II	375 CE	415 CE
Kumaragupta I	415 CE	455 CE
Skandagupta	455 CE	467 CE
Purugupta	467 CE	473 CE
KumaraguptaII	473 CE	476 CE
Budhagupta	476 CE	495 CE
Narasimhagupta, Bhanugupta, Vainyagupta, Kumaragupta III, Vishnugupta	495 CE	550 CE

Contributions of Guptas

- The time of the Gupta Empire is referred to as golden age of India in science, mathematics, architecture, astronomy, religion, and philosophy.

Architecture of Guptas

- The Gupta Empire stretched across northern, central and parts of southern India. The period is noted for its achievements in the arts, architecture, sciences, religion, and philosophy.
- During Guptas time, people were given many facilities of life. Commodities were affordable for people and the empire had prosperity.
- Gold and silver coins were issued in great numbers which is a general indicative of the health of the economy.

Gold and Silver Coins of Guptas

- Guptas kings knew that the well-being of the empire lie in maintaining a cordial relationship between the various communities.
- Jainism flourished in northern Bengal, Gorakhpur and Gujarat. Several Jain establishments existed across the empire and Jain Councils were a regular occurrence.
- Trade and commerce flourished both within the country and outside. Silk, cotton, spices, medicine, priceless gemstones, pearl, precious metals and steel were exported by sea.
- Great tact and foresight were shown in the governance of the vast empire. The efficiency of their martial system was well known.
- The large kingdom was divided into smaller provinces and administrative heads were appointed to take care of them.
- The kings maintained discipline and transparency in the bureaucratic process. Criminal law was mild, capital punishment was unheard of and judicial torture was not practised. People could move around freely.

Decline of the Empire

After the death of Chandragupta-II, the later rulers could not control and manage the vast empire. Thus it gradually declined.

Do You Know?

- During the reign of Chandragupta-II, Gupta Empire maintained a large army consisting of 500,000 infantry, 50,000 cavalry, 20,000 charioteers and 10,000 elephants along with a powerful navy with more than 1200 ships.

Skill: Activities

- Use a timeline to identify the time of the Aryan, Mauryan, Kushan, and Gupta Kingdoms in the span of Indus Valley civilization till the last Gupta ruler.
- Use an organogram to demonstrate the contributions made during Mauryan, Kushan, and Gupta kingdoms.
- Enquire about the links between Gandhara Art and the Kushans.
- Explore a few contributions made by the Kushan and Gupta rulers.
- Discover the cause of the breakup of the Gupta Empire.
- Examine why the Gupta regime is called the Golden Age of Hindu rulers?

Important Points

1. Aryan is an English word derived from the term Arya, meaning "Noble" or "Lord".
2. Before the time of the Aryan migration into the India, there was a highly developed civilization in Ancient India known as the Indus Valley Civilization.
3. Around a thousand years earlier, the Aryans migrated through the Khyber Pass to settle in India.
4. The Aryans were primarily warrior-nomadic people.
5. Under the caste system, Aryans divided people into four castes, or groups.
6. The Aryans were mostly interested in making tools and weapons.
7. The Mauryan Empire was the first major empire in the history of India from 321 BCE to 185 BCE.
8. Chandragupta Maurya was the founder of the Mauryan Empire.
9. By 316 BC, the Maurya Empire fully occupied north western parts of India.
10. The Kushans controlled large parts of the Silk Route which led to the propagation of Buddhism into China.
11. King Ashoka's period was golden age of the Maurya Empire.
12. Gupta Empire era was from approximately 320 to 550 CE.
13. Chandragupta-I was the first ruler of the Gupta Empire.

Exercise

Q.1 Tick (✓) the correct answer:

i. The Maurya Empire fully occupied north western parts of India by:

(a) 316 BCE (b) 326 BCE

(c) 336 BCE (d) 346 BCE

ii. Under the caste system, Aryans divided people into castes, or groups:

(a) two (b) three

(c) four (d) five

iii. King Ashoka became the emperor of Mauryan Empire in:

(a) 238 BCE (b) 248 BCE

(c) 258 BCE (d) 268 BCE

iv. Chandragupta-I was the founder of the:

(a) Marhatas Empire (b) Gupta Empire

(c) Kushan Empire (d) Mauryan Empire

v. The term 'Arya' means:

(a) leader (b) priest

(c) noble (d) feudal

Q.2 Give short answers of the following:

i. Write three lines on socio-economic conditions of Gupta Empire.

ii. Why King Ashoka's period was a golden era of India?

iii. Who was the first ruler of the Gupta Empire?

iv. What was the main source of Aryan's wealth?

v. Which war changed the mind of Ashoka the Great?

Q.3 Write the answer of the following in detail:

i. Analyze the structure of the Aryan society.

ii. Describe the origin of the Aryans.

iii. Discuss on the rise and contribution of the Mauryan Dynasty.

iv. Describe the king Asoka's life and achievements.

v. Write a note on religious belief system of the Aryans.

vi. Compare the social structure of Guptas and Kushans dynasties.

vii. Analyze the Kushans era.

Learning Activities

The Teacher will:

i. Use an atlas to locate Mauryan, Kushan, and Gupta Kingdoms on the modern world map.

ii. Divide the class into 4-5 groups for a discussion focusing on the rise and fall of the Mauryan Kingdom.

iii. Discuss the important historical contributions made by the Kushans and Guptas.

Critical Thinking Questions

- Why Ashoka was not known as the ruler of Ancient India for a long time?
- What are the links between Gandhara Art and the Kushans?
- What are the problems of barter system?

Project

Collect information about the contributions of Gupta Empire in Indian mathematics, prepare a chart and display it in your classroom.

CHAPTER-4

Rise of Islamic Civilization

Students' Learning Outcomes:

After completing this chapter, students will be able to:

- Explain the role of Hazrat Muhammad رَسُوْلُ اللّٰهِ خَاتَمُ النَّبِيِّيْن صَلَّى اللّٰهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلٰى اٰلِهٖ وَاَصْحَابِهٖ وَسَلَّمَ in spreading Islam.
- Describe how Khulafah-e-Rashideen رضوان اللہ تعالیٰ علیہم اجمعین spread Islam after Hazrat Muhammad رَسُوْلُ اللّٰهِ خَاتَمُ النَّبِيِّيْن صَلَّى اللّٰهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلٰى اٰلِهٖ وَاَصْحَابِهٖ وَسَلَّمَ.

Role of Hazrat Muhammad رَسُوْلُ اللهِ خَاتَمُ النَّبِيِّيْن صَلَّى اللّٰهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلٰى اٰلِهٖ وَاَصْحَابِهٖ وَسَلَّم in Spreading Islam

Early Life

Hazrat Muhammad رَسُوْلُ اللهِ خَاتَمُ النَّبِيِّيْن صَلَّى اللّٰهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلٰى اٰلِهٖ وَاَصْحَابِهٖ وَسَلَّم was born in 571 CE in Makkah. Hazrat Muhammad's رَسُوْلُ اللهِ خَاتَمُ النَّبِيِّيْن صَلَّى اللّٰهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلٰى اٰلِهٖ وَاَصْحَابِهٖ وَسَلَّم father, Hazrat Abdullah, رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ had died before his birth. His mother, Hazrat Bibi Amina رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا, also passed away in around 577 CE, when he رَسُوْلُ اللهِ خَاتَمُ النَّبِيِّيْن صَلَّى اللّٰهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلٰى اٰلِهٖ وَاَصْحَابِهٖ وَسَلَّم was just six years old. His grandfather, Abdul Mutalib, then took the responsibility of raising him, but he also died two years later. Hazrat Muhammad's رَسُوْلُ اللهِ خَاتَمُ النَّبِيِّيْن صَلَّى اللّٰهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلٰى اٰلِهٖ وَاَصْحَابِهٖ وَسَلَّم uncle, Abu Talib then devoted his life to raising his nephew, and it is said that they both loved each other just as a father and a son would.

An old picture of Holy Kaaba, Makkah

Al-Sadiq and Al-Amin

As Hazrat Muhammad رَسُوْلُ اللهِ خَاتَمُ النَّبِيِّيْن صَلَّى اللّٰهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلٰى اٰلِهٖ وَاَصْحَابِهٖ وَسَلَّم grew up, he رَسُوْلُ اللهِ خَاتَمُ النَّبِيِّيْن صَلَّى اللّٰهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلٰى اٰلِهٖ وَاَصْحَابِهٖ وَسَلَّم became an honest caravan trader. The Arabs referred to him by the names of “Al-Sadiq” (the Truthful) and “Al-Amin” (the Trustworthy).

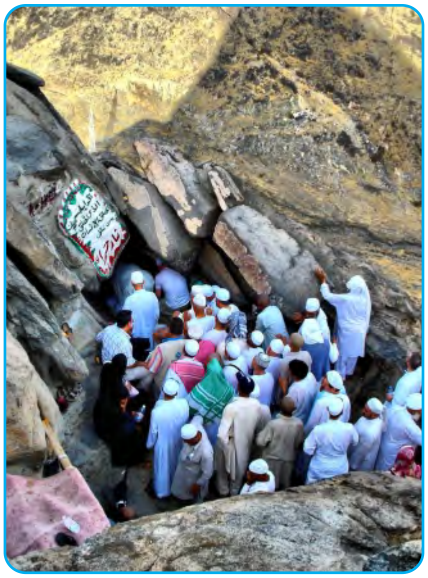
Marriage with Hazrat Khadija رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا

When Hazrat Muhammad رَسُوْلُ اللهِ خَاتَمُ النَّبِيِّيْن صَلَّى اللّٰهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلٰى اٰلِهٖ وَاَصْحَابِهٖ وَسَلَّم was 25 years old, a wealthy widow named Hazrat Khadija رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا (555-619 CE), sent him with one of her trade caravans

for business. Hazrat Khadija رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا was so impressed by his honesty, that she رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا sent him marriage proposal, which he رَسُوْلُ اللہِ خَاتَمُ النَّبِیّٖن صَلَّی اللہُ عَلَیْہِ وَعَلٰی اٰلِہٖ وَاَصْحَابِہٖ وَسَلَّمَ accepted.

As Hazrat Muhammad رَسُوْلُ اللہِ خَاتَمُ النَّبِیّٖن صَلَّی اللہُ عَلَیْہِ وَعَلٰی اٰلِہٖ وَاَصْحَابِہٖ وَسَلَّمَ reached his late thirties, he رَسُوْلُ اللہِ خَاتَمُ النَّبِیّٖن صَلَّی اللہُ عَلَیْہِ وَعَلٰی اٰلِہٖ وَاَصْحَابِہٖ وَسَلَّمَ began worshipping in a cave named "Hira", in the mountain "Jabal-al-Nour" (Mountain of Light), near Makkah. It is said that one fateful day, in 610 CE, the angel Hazrat Gabriel علیہ السّلام approached him with the first revelation from Allah Almighty.

Jabal-al-Nour



Cave Hira

It said that Hazrat Muhammad رَسُوْلُ اللہِ خَاتَمُ النَّبِیّٖن صَلَّی اللہُ عَلَیْہِ وَعَلٰی اٰلِہٖ وَاَصْحَابِہٖ وَسَلَّمَ was initially perplexed and scared. He رَسُوْلُ اللہِ خَاتَمُ النَّبِیّٖن صَلَّی اللہُ عَلَیْہِ وَعَلٰی اٰلِہٖ وَاَصْحَابِہٖ وَسَلَّمَ came back home, shivering with fear. It was only his wife Hazrat Khadija رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا who comforted him and took him to her cousin Warqah Bin Nawfal (a Christian Scholar), who recognized and told him that he رَسُوْلُ اللہِ خَاتَمُ النَّبِیّٖن صَلَّی اللہُ عَلَیْہِ وَعَلٰی اٰلِہٖ وَاَصْحَابِہٖ وَسَلَّمَ is a Rasool رَسُوْلُ اللہِ خَاتَمُ النَّبِیّٖن صَلَّی اللہُ عَلَیْہِ وَعَلٰی اٰلِہٖ وَاَصْحَابِہٖ وَسَلَّمَ of Allah Almighty.

Skill: Activity

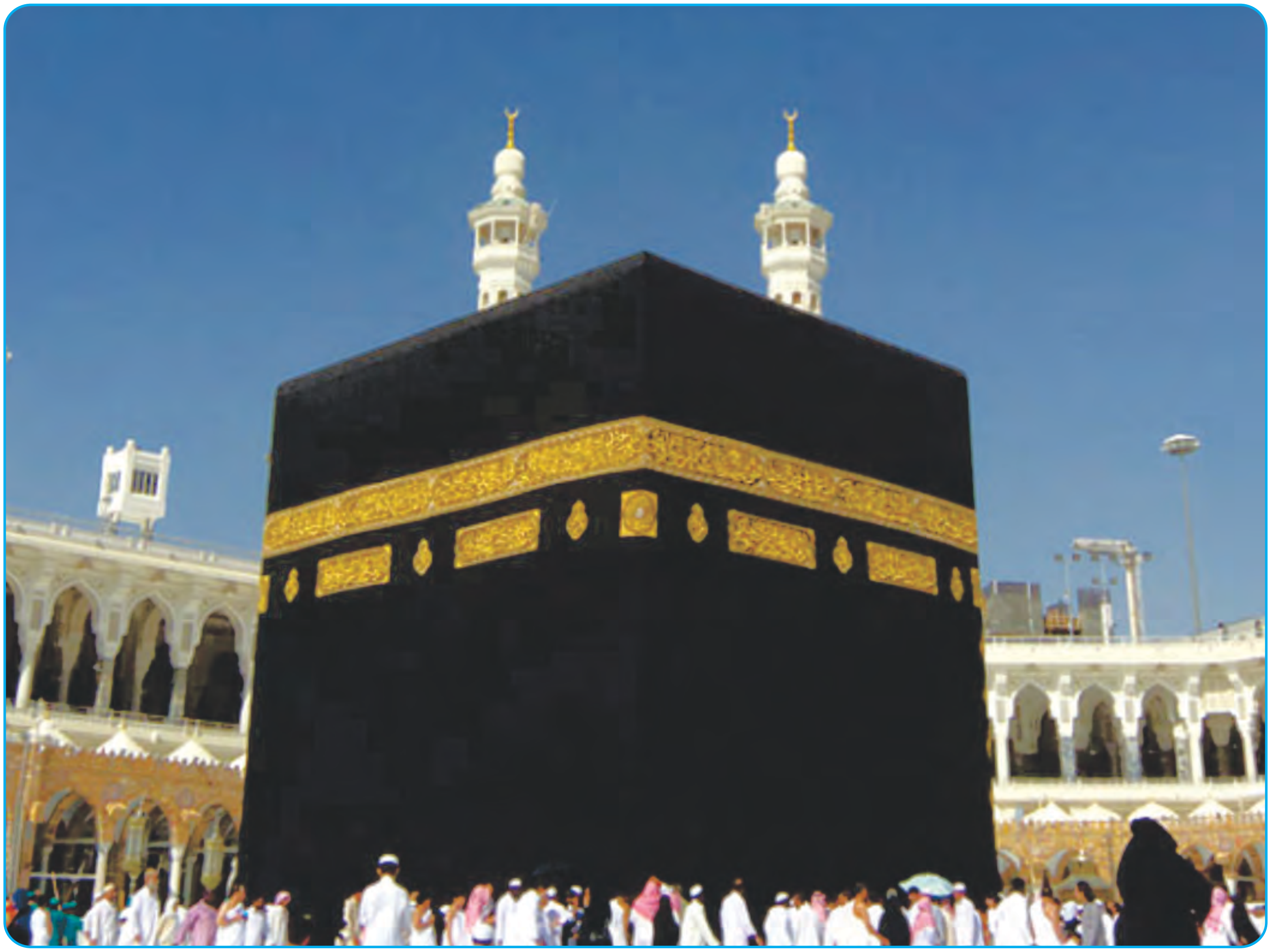
- Infer the message of Allah Almighty through Hazrat Muhammad رَسُوْلُ اللہِ خَاتَمُ النَّبِیّٖن صَلَّی اللہُ عَلَیْہِ وَعَلٰی اٰلِہٖ وَاَصْحَابِہٖ وَسَلَّمَ.

Oppression of the Makkans

- Hazrat Muhammad رَسُوْلُ اللہِ خَاتَمُ النَّبِیّٖن صَلَّی اللہُ عَلَیْہِ وَعَلٰی اٰلِہٖ وَاَصْحَابِہٖ وَسَلَّمَ began preaching the Oneness of Allah Almighty to his family and close friends.
- Hazrat Khadija رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا was the first lady who accepted Islam and the first male who accepted Islam was his close friend Hazrat Abu Bakr رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ.
- It was after some time in 613 CE that Hazrat Muhammad رَسُوْلُ اللہِ خَاتَمُ النَّبِیّٖن صَلَّی اللہُ عَلَیْہِ وَعَلٰی اٰلِہٖ وَاَصْحَابِہٖ وَسَلَّمَ began preaching openly, and he رَسُوْلُ اللہِ خَاتَمُ النَّبِیّٖن صَلَّی اللہُ عَلَیْہِ وَعَلٰی اٰلِہٖ وَاَصْحَابِہٖ وَسَلَّمَ faced severe resistance

from the Makkans.

- Makkah hosted many idols at the Holy Kaaba and their economy was mostly based on pilgrims pouring in from all corners of the Arabian Peninsula to worship these idols, whom Hazrat Muhammad رَسُوْلُ اللهِ خَاتَمُ النَّبِيّٖنَ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلٰى اٰلِهٖ وَاَصْحَابِهٖ وَسَلَّمَ considered false gods.



Holy Kaaba, Makkah

- The Makkans went to all lengths, from bribery to physical torture to stop him, but he رَسُوْلُ اللهِ خَاتَمُ النَّبِيّٖنَ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلٰى اٰلِهٖ وَاَصْحَابِهٖ وَسَلَّمَ would not give in.
- Not withstanding with Hazrat Muhammad's رَسُوْلُ اللهِ خَاتَمُ النَّبِيّٖنَ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلٰى اٰلِهٖ وَاَصْحَابِهٖ وَسَلَّمَ growing influence, rival Quraysh Tribe boycotted the Banu Hashim Clan (616-619 CE) to force them into withdrawing their support for Hazrat Muhammad رَسُوْلُ اللهِ خَاتَمُ النَّبِيّٖنَ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلٰى اٰلِهٖ وَاَصْحَابِهٖ وَسَلَّمَ.
- Hazrat Muhammad رَسُوْلُ اللهِ خَاتَمُ النَّبِيّٖنَ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلٰى اٰلِهٖ وَاَصْحَابِهٖ وَسَلَّمَ and his small community were driven from their homes, forced to live in separate quarters on the outskirts of town, and boycotted. Yet

they preserved in their commitment to follow the guidance of Allah Almighty. They were instructed to suffer injustice with dignity.

- Quraysh Tribe made conditions for Hazrat Muhammad رَسُوْلُ اللّٰهِ خَاتَمُ النَّبِيّٖن صَلَّى اللّٰهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلٰى اٰلِهٖ وَاَصْحَابِهٖ وَسَلَّمَ and his followers quite difficult but, in the end, the boycott was lifted.

Do You Know?

According to Muslim tradition, Hazrat Muhammad's رَسُوْلُ اللّٰهِ خَاتَمُ النَّبِيّٖن صَلَّى اللّٰهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلٰى اٰلِهٖ وَاَصْحَابِهٖ وَسَلَّمَ wife Hazrat Khadija رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا was the first to believe that he رَسُوْلُ اللّٰهِ خَاتَمُ النَّبِيّٖن صَلَّى اللّٰهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلٰى اٰلِهٖ وَاَصْحَابِهٖ وَسَلَّمَ is a Rasool رَسُوْلُ اللّٰهِ خَاتَمُ النَّبِيّٖن صَلَّى اللّٰهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلٰى اٰلِهٖ وَاَصْحَابِهٖ وَسَلَّمَ. She رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا was followed by Hazrat Muhammad's رَسُوْلُ اللّٰهِ خَاتَمُ النَّبِيّٖن صَلَّى اللّٰهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلٰى اٰلِهٖ وَاَصْحَابِهٖ وَسَلَّمَ ten year old cousin Hazrat Ali رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ, his close friend Hazrat Abu Bakr رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ, and adopted son Hazrat Zaid رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ Around 613 CE, Hazrat Muhammad رَسُوْلُ اللّٰهِ خَاتَمُ النَّبِيّٖن صَلَّى اللّٰهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلٰى اٰلِهٖ وَاَصْحَابِهٖ وَسَلَّمَ began to preach to the public.

Travel to Town of Taif

- Hazrat Muhammad رَسُوْلُ اللّٰهِ خَاتَمُ النَّبِيّٖن صَلَّى اللّٰهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلٰى اٰلِهٖ وَاَصْحَابِهٖ وَسَلَّمَ faced continual rejection in Makkah and so he رَسُوْلُ اللّٰهِ خَاتَمُ النَّبِيّٖن صَلَّى اللّٰهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلٰى اٰلِهٖ وَاَصْحَابِهٖ وَسَلَّمَ turned his attention towards the town of Taif in 620 CE.
- He رَسُوْلُ اللّٰهِ خَاتَمُ النَّبِيّٖن صَلَّى اللّٰهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلٰى اٰلِهٖ وَاَصْحَابِهٖ وَسَلَّمَ was initially welcomed there but the people rejected his message and, in the end, he رَسُوْلُ اللّٰهِ خَاتَمُ النَّبِيّٖن صَلَّى اللّٰهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلٰى اٰلِهٖ وَاَصْحَابِهٖ وَسَلَّمَ was forced to run from the city as a wild mob of street boys pelted stones at him, and he رَسُوْلُ اللّٰهِ خَاتَمُ النَّبِيّٖن صَلَّى اللّٰهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلٰى اٰلِهٖ وَاَصْحَابِهٖ وَسَلَّمَ barely made it out of the city alive.
- The angel Hazrat Gabriel علیہ السلام appeared to Hazrat Muhammad رَسُوْلُ اللّٰهِ خَاتَمُ النَّبِيّٖن صَلَّى اللّٰهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلٰى اٰلِهٖ وَاَصْحَابِهٖ وَسَلَّمَ afterwards, asking for his permission to destroy the town, but he رَسُوْلُ اللّٰهِ خَاتَمُ النَّبِيّٖن صَلَّى اللّٰهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلٰى اٰلِهٖ وَاَصْحَابِهٖ وَسَلَّمَ refused, saying that he رَسُوْلُ اللّٰهِ خَاتَمُ النَّبِيّٖن صَلَّى اللّٰهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلٰى اٰلِهٖ وَاَصْحَابِهٖ وَسَلَّمَ was sure that their children would accept Islam later on.

Taif, Saudi Arabia

Death of his Uncle Abu Talib and his Wife Hazrat Khadija رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا

- Hazrat Khadija رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا and Hazrat Abu Talib died in 619 CE (a year remembered as the "Year of Sorrow" by the Muslims).
- Hazrat Abu Talib's position was taken by another uncle of Hazrat Muhammad's رَسُوْلُ اللهِ خَاتَمُ النَّبِيّٖن صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلٰى اٰلِهٖ وَاَصْحَابِهٖ وَسَلَّمَ Abu Lahab, who hated him, and lacking any support from his clan. So, Hazrat Muhammad رَسُوْلُ اللهِ خَاتَمُ النَّبِيّٖن صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلٰى اٰلِهٖ وَاَصْحَابِهٖ وَسَلَّمَ was completely vulnerable.

Migration to Medina

- Tired of Makkans' oppression, some Muslims had already migrated to Abyssinia (Ethiopia) in around 615 CE.
- The Rasool رَسُوْلُ اللهِ خَاتَمُ النَّبِيّٖن صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلٰى اٰلِهٖ وَاَصْحَابِهٖ وَسَلَّمَ and the majority of his followers, migrated to Medina for escaping Makkans' cruelty in 621 CE, when some citizens of Yathrib (modern-day Medina) invited the Rasool رَسُوْلُ اللهِ خَاتَمُ النَّبِيّٖن صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلٰى اٰلِهٖ وَاَصْحَابِهٖ وَسَلَّمَ to their city.

Medina, Saudi Arabia

- Impressed by his message, they wanted the Hazrat Muhammad رَسُوْلُ اللّٰہِ خَاتَمُ النَّبِیّٖن صَلَّی اللّٰہُ عَلَیْہِ وَعَلٰی اٰلِہٖ وَاَصْحَابِہٖ وَسَلَّمَ to act as their ruler.
- Hazrat Muhammad رَسُوْلُ اللّٰہِ خَاتَمُ النَّبِیّٖن صَلَّی اللّٰہُ عَلَیْہِ وَعَلٰی اٰلِہٖ وَاَصْحَابِہٖ وَسَلَّمَ and his companions complied and migrated in groups to the city of Medina.

Journey with Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ

- Narrowly escaping an attempt on his life, Hazrat Muhammad رَسُوْلُ اللّٰہِ خَاتَمُ النَّبِیّٖن صَلَّی اللّٰہُ عَلَیْہِ وَعَلٰی اٰلِہٖ وَاَصْحَابِہٖ وَسَلَّمَ left Makkah with his close friend Hazrat Abu Bakr رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ .
- After an unsafe journey with the Makkans chasing them, they entered Medina in 622 CE.
- This migration (Hijrat) is so important in Islamic history that the Islamic Lunar Calendar considers this as year AH (After Hijri).

Spreading Islam

- With his newly assumed role as the leader of Medina, Hazrat Muhammad رَسُوْلُ اللّٰہِ خَاتَمُ النَّبِیّٖن صَلَّی اللّٰہُ عَلَیْہِ وَعَلٰی اٰلِہٖ وَاَصْحَابِہٖ وَسَلَّمَ became more than just a preacher; he رَسُوْلُ اللّٰہِ خَاتَمُ النَّبِیّٖن صَلَّی اللّٰہُ عَلَیْہِ وَعَلٰی اٰلِہٖ وَاَصْحَابِہٖ وَسَلَّمَ became a leader.
- Medina turned into a strong kingdom with standards of justice and unity never seen before in Arabia.
- During his ten years in Medina, Hazrat Muhammad رَسُوْلُ اللّٰہِ خَاتَمُ النَّبِیّٖن صَلَّی اللّٰہُ عَلَیْہِ وَعَلٰی اٰلِہٖ وَاَصْحَابِہٖ وَسَلَّمَ became more than just a spiritual leader.
- He رَسُوْلُ اللّٰہِ خَاتَمُ النَّبِیّٖن صَلَّی اللّٰہُ عَلَیْہِ وَعَلٰی اٰلِہٖ وَاَصْحَابِہٖ وَسَلَّمَ put his administrative and political skills to good use, effectively acting as the town's leader.

Migration Route of Hazrat Muhammad رَسُوْلُ اللّٰہِ خَاتَمُ النَّبِیّٖن صَلَّی اللّٰہُ عَلَیْہِ وَعَلٰی اٰلِہٖ وَاَصْحَابِہٖ وَسَلَّمَ from Makkah to Medina

- Islam was evolving from a religious movement to a powerful political one.

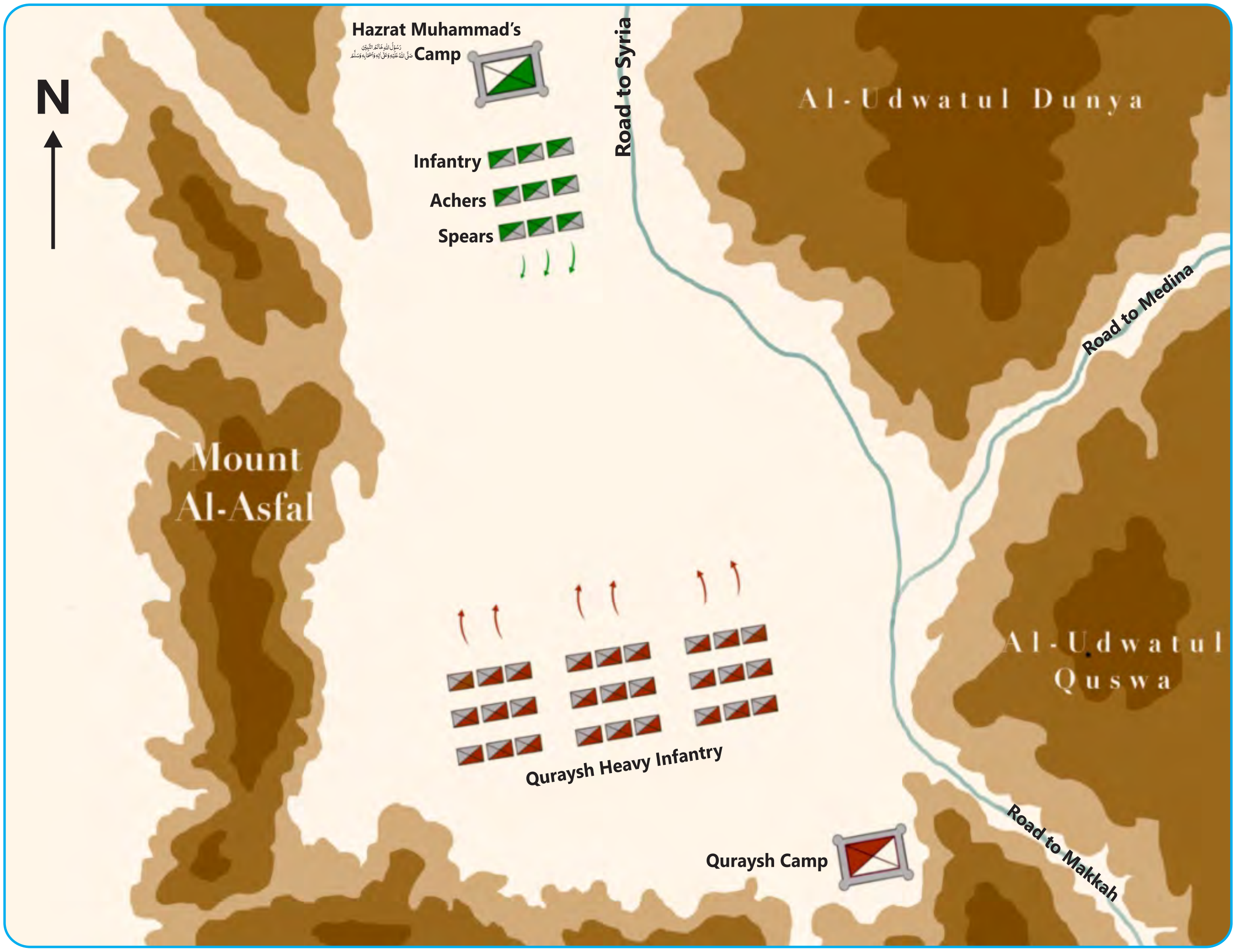
Masjid-e-Nabwi صَلَّى اللّٰهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلٰى اٰلِهٖ وَاَصْحَابِهٖ وَسَلَّمَ

- Hazrat Muhammad رَسُوْلُ اللّٰهِ خَاتَمُ النَّبِيّٖن صَلَّى اللّٰهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلٰى اٰلِهٖ وَاَصْحَابِهٖ وَسَلَّمَ established a new community worship place Masjid-e-Nabwi صَلَّى اللّٰهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلٰى اٰلِهٖ وَاَصْحَابِهٖ وَسَلَّمَ in Medina.
- The regular activities of preaching continued but Hazrat Muhammad رَسُوْلُ اللّٰهِ خَاتَمُ النَّبِيّٖن صَلَّى اللّٰهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلٰى اٰلِهٖ وَاَصْحَابِهٖ وَسَلَّمَ now had two distinct advantages over his former life: political power and an army of devoted supporters.

Masjid-e-Nabwi صَلَّى اللّٰهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلٰى اٰلِهٖ وَاَصْحَابِهٖ وَسَلَّمَ

Battle of Badr

- From their newfound base, the Muslims wanted to strike back at their former oppressors.
- The infidels of Makkah united against the Muslims and they took an army of around 1000 soldiers and left to Medina for battle.

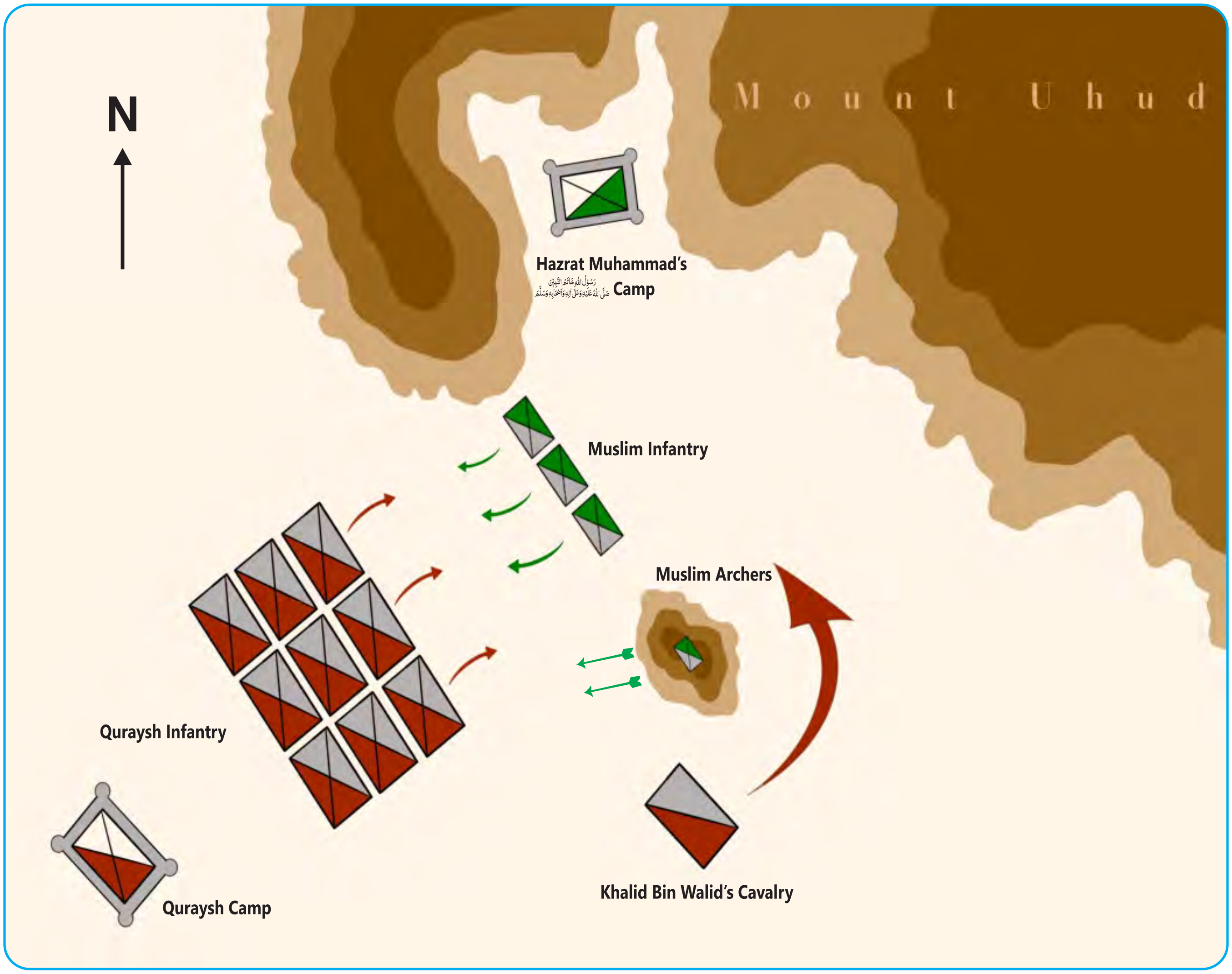


Battle of Badr in 624 CE

- As soon as Hazrat Muhammad رَسُوْلُ اللهِ خَاتَمُ النَّبِيّٖنَ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلٰى اٰلِهٖ وَاَصْحَابِهٖ وَسَلَّمَ got this information, he رَسُوْلُ اللهِ خَاتَمُ النَّبِيّٖنَ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلٰى اٰلِهٖ وَاَصْحَابِهٖ وَسَلَّمَ went out with an army of 313 people to stop them and the two armies faced each other in the field of Badr in 624 CE.
- The Muslim got decisive victory over Makkans in this battle.

Battle of Uhad

- The Arabs had a strong sense of pride; had the Makkans not struck back after their defeat at Badr.
- The Makkans appeared weak and vulnerable to their neighbours. It was a fatal situation for them in Arabia.
- The following year, in 625 CE, another huge army was dispatched from the Makkah, under the leadership of Abu Sufyan. He decided not to lay siege to Medina but to draw out the Muslims in open battle.



Battle of Uhad in 625 CE

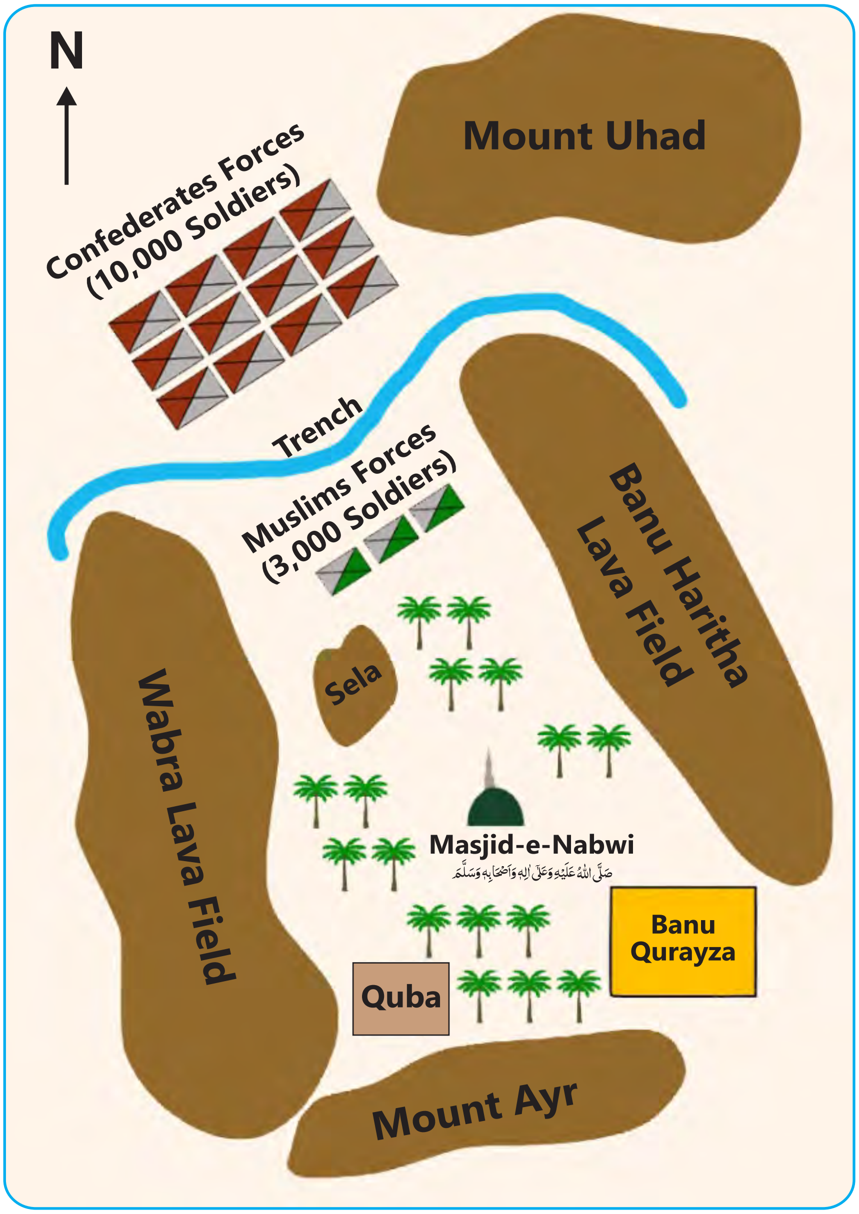
- His forces camped near the Mountain of Uhud, from where they began harassing their foes; this strategy worked and the Muslim army marched out to face the enemy.
- Initially, the battle went well for the Muslims; the Makkans deserted the field and fled in panic, leaving behind their camps with all their supplies.
- Seeing the enemy flee and victory just moments away, some of the Muslim youths assigned to one of the fronts ignored the orders of Hazrat Muhammad رَسُوْلُ اللّٰهِ خَاتَمُ النَّبِيّٖنَ صَلَّى اللّٰهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلٰى اٰلِهٖ وَاَصْحَابِهٖ وَسَلَّمَ and left their position and started collecting booty.
- The Makkans got an opportunity, and their cavalry suddenly struck in a surprise attack on the Muslims.
- The Muslims suffered severe casualties; even Hazrat Muhammad رَسُوْلُ اللّٰهِ خَاتَمُ النَّبِيّٖنَ صَلَّى اللّٰهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلٰى اٰلِهٖ وَاَصْحَابِهٖ وَسَلَّمَ was injured. After that the Muslims retreated forcefully, but the Makkans did not pursue them. They returned back to Makkah.

Skill: Activities

- Evaluate some hardships that Hazrat Muhammad رَسُوْلُ اللهِ خَاتَمُ النَّبِيّٖن صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلٰى اٰلِهٖ وَاَصْحَابِهٖ وَسَلَّمَ faced in the advent of Islam.

Battle of Khandaq (Trench)

- In 627 CE, the Muslims faced an even greater threat from a alliance. Hazrat Muhammad رَسُوْلُ اللهِ خَاتَمُ النَّبِيّٖن صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلٰى اٰلِهٖ وَاَصْحَابِهٖ وَسَلَّمَ had banished two Jewish tribes, Banu Qurayza and Banu Nazir. They had broken the Treaty of Medina, a treaty of alliance and non-violence formulated by Hazrat Muhammad رَسُوْلُ اللهِ خَاتَمُ النَّبِيّٖن صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلٰى اٰلِهٖ وَاَصْحَابِهٖ وَسَلَّمَ when he رَسُوْلُ اللهِ خَاتَمُ النَّبِيّٖن صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلٰى اٰلِهٖ وَاَصْحَابِهٖ وَسَلَّمَ first assumed the role of Muslim leader.
- These tribes, alongside other Jewish tribes from Khaybar, and other minor Arabian tribes allied with the Makkans and marched towards Medina.
- On the advice of Hazrat Sulman Farsi رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ, the Muslims dugout a trench around Medina to save themselves. This strategy was unknown to the Arabs and provided the Muslims with a huge tactical advantage. Muslims were just 3,000 and enemy forces were 10,000.
- The siege of Medina, also referred to as the Battle of Trench (627 CE), lasted for around 30 days. The allied forces lost their patience and they returned back to Makkah. Consequently, the Muslims won this battle.



Battle of Khandaq in 627 CE

Conquest of Makkah

- Conquest of Makkah also known as Fateh Makkah is one of the greatest events that took place during the holy month of Ramadan. This is a great show of courage and bravery.
- In 628 CE, when the Muslims wished to go on a pilgrimage or Hajj to the Holy Kaaba, they were denied entry by the Makkans who were fearful of their growing power but, instead of conflict, the matter was concluded with the Treaty of Hudaybiyyah, which gave the Muslims permission to perform Umrah.
- Within two years, the Makkans breached the Treaty of Hudaybiyyah. In 630 CE, the Muslim army approached Makkah; the doors were opened and the city surrendered.
- Hazrat Muhammad رَسُوْلُ اللّٰهِ خَاتَمُ النَّبِيّٖنَ صَلَّى اللّٰهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلٰى اٰلِهٖ وَاَصْحَابِهٖ وَسَلَّمَ entered Makkah and offered amnesty to all those people who took refuge either in the Holy Kaaba or Abu Sufyan's house.
- Hazrat Muhammad رَسُوْلُ اللّٰهِ خَاتَمُ النَّبِيّٖنَ صَلَّى اللّٰهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلٰى اٰلِهٖ وَاَصْحَابِهٖ وَسَلَّمَ then went on to destroy all of the idols in the Holy Kaaba, officially declaring it as the holy site for Islam.

Jabal-e-Rehmat, Arafat

- Hazrat Muhammad رَسُوْلُ اللّٰهِ خَاتَمُ النَّبِيّٖنَ صَلَّى اللّٰهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلٰى اٰلِهٖ وَاَصْحَابِهٖ وَسَلَّمَ later on performed his first and last pilgrimage or Hajj in 632 CE, and it was also where he رَسُوْلُ اللّٰهِ خَاتَمُ النَّبِيّٖنَ صَلَّى اللّٰهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلٰى اٰلِهٖ وَاَصْحَابِهٖ وَسَلَّمَ announced that the divine revelation, Holy Quran, had been completed. At last, he رَسُوْلُ اللّٰهِ خَاتَمُ النَّبِيّٖنَ صَلَّى اللّٰهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلٰى اٰلِهٖ وَاَصْحَابِهٖ وَسَلَّمَ met his Allah Almighty in 632 CE.

Timeline

Year	Description
571 CE	Hazrat Muhammad رَسُوْلُ اللهِ خَاتَمُ النَّبِيّٖن صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلٰى اٰلِهٖ وَاَصْحَابِهٖ وَسَلَّم was born in Makkah.
610 CE	Hazrat Muhammad رَسُوْلُ اللهِ خَاتَمُ النَّبِيّٖن صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلٰى اٰلِهٖ وَاَصْحَابِهٖ وَسَلَّم received his first revelation in Cave Hira, Jabal al-Noor near Makkah.
622 CE	Hazrat Muhammad رَسُوْلُ اللهِ خَاتَمُ النَّبِيّٖن صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلٰى اٰلِهٖ وَاَصْحَابِهٖ وَسَلَّم migrated from Makkah to Medina (Hijra), establishing the start of the Islamic Calendar.
624 CE	Battle of Badr was fought. Hazrat Muhammad's رَسُوْلُ اللهِ خَاتَمُ النَّبِيّٖن صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلٰى اٰلِهٖ وَاَصْحَابِهٖ وَسَلَّم Companions win, resulting in a turning point for Islam against the ruling Quraysh tribe.
625 CE	Battle of Uhud was fought in Medina.
627 CE	Battle of the Khandaq (Trench) was fought in Medina. Quraysh troops attempted to siege Medina but lose to the Muslims.
627 CE	Siege of Bani Qurayzah and Muslims captured the Jewish stronghold.
628 CE	A peace agreement 'Treaty of Hudaybiyyah' was signed between the Muslims and the non-believers of Makkah.
628 CE	Khaybar Fort was conquered by the Muslims. Jews barricade themselves in a fort at Khaybar Oasis and were allowed to remain living there if they pay the Muslims one third of their produce.
630 CE	The Muslims peacefully captured Makkah, and officially declared it as the holy site for Islam.
630 CE	Battle of Hunayn was fought and the Muslims got a decisive victory over the Bedouin tribe of Hawazin.
632 CE	Hazrat Muhammad رَسُوْلُ اللهِ خَاتَمُ النَّبِيّٖن صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلٰى اٰلِهٖ وَاَصْحَابِهٖ وَسَلَّم performed 'Farewell Pilgrimage (Hujja-tul-Wada)'. This is the only pilgrimage performed by Hazrat Muhammad رَسُوْلُ اللهِ خَاتَمُ النَّبِيّٖن صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلٰى اٰلِهٖ وَاَصْحَابِهٖ وَسَلَّم.
632 CE	Hazrat Muhammad رَسُوْلُ اللهِ خَاتَمُ النَّبِيّٖن صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلٰى اٰلِهٖ وَاَصْحَابِهٖ وَسَلَّم met his Allah Almighty and was burried in Medina.

Role of Khulafah-e-Rashideen رضوان اللہ تعالیٰ علیہم اجمعین in spreading Islam After Hazrat Muhammad رَسُوْلُ اللّٰہِ خَاتَمُ النَّبِیّٖن صَلَّی اللّٰہُ عَلَیْہِ وَعَلٰی اٰلِہٖ وَاَصْحَابِہٖ وَسَلَّم

- The period of Khulafah-e-Rashiden رضوان اللہ تعالیٰ علیہم اجمعین lasted from 632-661 CE. During this period, a Muslim administration and caliphate was established and ruled.
- Four rightly guided caliphs helped in spreading Islam.
- They conquered major cities like Baghdad, Jerusalem, and Alexandria. North and western parts of Africa were also conquered. They had effectively taken control over much of the Byzantine and Persian empires.

Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ

- Hazrat Abu Bakr رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ was the first Rashideen Caliph who ruled over the from 632 CE to 634 CE. Hazrat Abu Bakr رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ accepted Islam and was the first person outside the family of Hazrat Muhammad رَسُوْلُ اللّٰہِ خَاتَمُ النَّبِیّٖن صَلَّی اللّٰہُ عَلَیْہِ وَعَلٰی اٰلِہٖ وَاَصْحَابِہٖ وَسَلَّم. He رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ was instrumental in the conversion of many people to the Islamic faith.
- During the lifetime of Hazrat Muhammad رَسُوْلُ اللّٰہِ خَاتَمُ النَّبِیّٖن صَلَّی اللّٰہُ عَلَیْہِ وَعَلٰی اٰلِہٖ وَاَصْحَابِہٖ وَسَلَّم, he رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ was involved in several campaigns such as the Battle of Badr, Battle of Uhad, the Battle of Khandaq, the Invasion of Banu Qurayza, Battle of Khaybar, the Conquest of Makkah, the Battle of Hunayn, the Siege of Taif, and the Battle of Tabuk, etc.
- He رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ also participated in the Treaty of Hudaybiyyah and was made one of the witnesses over the pact.
- During his rule, he رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ defeated the rebellion of several Arab tribes in a successful campaign. This enabled him to launch successful campaigns against the Sassanid Empire (Neo-Persian or Iranian Empire) and the East Roman Empire (Byzantine Empire) who was threatening Arabia's borders.
- Hazrat Abu Bakr رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ was very kind-hearted. He رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ used his wealth to liberate many slaves from their masters. Hazrat Bilal رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ was one of them.
- Hazrat Muhammad رَسُوْلُ اللّٰہِ خَاتَمُ النَّبِیّٖن صَلَّی اللّٰہُ عَلَیْہِ وَعَلٰی اٰلِہٖ وَاَصْحَابِہٖ وَسَلَّم gave him the title of Siddiq (the truthful) for confirming the Miraj Event of the Holy Rasool Hazrat Muhammad رَسُوْلُ اللّٰہِ خَاتَمُ النَّبِیّٖن صَلَّی اللّٰہُ عَلَیْہِ وَعَلٰی اٰلِہٖ وَاَصْحَابِہٖ وَسَلَّم.
- Hazrat Abu Bakr's رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ rule was the rule of the law.
- Hazrat Abu Bakr رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ was aided by an Advisory Council.
- The Government of Hazrat Abu Bakr رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ carried correspondence. Hazrat Ali رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ, Hazrat Usman رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ and Hazrt Zaid رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ acted as Secretaries. Hazrat Abu Ubaida

Jarrah رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ was incharge of the financial matters.

- He رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ managed the army, collected taxes, administered justice, maintained law and order. He رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ was aided by an Amil who collected revenues, and a Qadi who administered justice. Subject to the payment of 'Jizya', the minorities enjoyed their religious cultural autonomy and managed their affairs themselves.
- Hazrat Abu Bakr رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ took pains to build an egalitarian society in which there was no distinction between the rich and the poor.
- Hazrat Abu Bakr's رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ main achievement was that he رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ secured order and unity among tribes in the territory conquered by the Muslims.
- During the reign of Hazrat Abu Bakr رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ, a large territorial expansions were made. Hazrat Abu Bakr رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ adopted tolerant administration policy.
- Hazrat Abu Bakr's رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ Caliphate lasted for a little over two years (or 27 months), ending with his death after an illness.

Hazrat Umar Bin Khattab رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ

- Hazrat Umar Bin Khattab رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ (583 CE - 644 CE) was the second Rashideen Caliph, reigning from 634 CE until his assassination in 644 CE. After his conversion to Islam in 616 CE, he رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ became the first Muslim to openly pray at the Holy Kaaba. Hazrat Umar رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ participated in almost all battles

and expeditions under Hazrat Muhammad رَسُوْلُ اللهِ خَاتَمُ النَّبِيّٖن صَلَّى اللّٰهُ عَلَيۡهِ وَعَلٰى اٰلِهٖ وَاَصۡحَابِهٖ وَسَلَّمَ who bestowed the title 'Al-Farooq' to him.

- Hazrat Umar's رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ Caliphate is notable for spreading Islam and many conquests. His army conquered Iraq, Iran, Azerbaijan, Kirman, Seistan, Khurasan, Syria, Jordan, Palestine and Egypt, and included them into the empire of the Muslims.

  Hazrat Umar رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ made the social system just through Zakat.

- He رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ made Bait-ul-Maal (Public Treasury) for fair keeping and provision of funds.
- He رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ established postal services, divisions of larger territories into provinces for equal distribution of resources, allocation of stipends for minorities in conquered areas.
- During his رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ reign, Muslim state spread to the far off places well beyond the boundaries of the Arabia, including the conquests of Damascus, Iraq, Iran, Rome, Persia, Egypt and Jerusalem, etc.
- The Muslim control had expanded more or less 22,00,000 square miles under the command of Farooq-e-Azam.
- He رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ ran all the matters with such fairness that once in a sermon he was accused of having taken two pieces of cloth from Bait-ul-Maal, but he

  cleared the matter well by stating that he رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ was given the extra cloth by his son Abdullah.

- He رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ was a true companion, counselor, scholar, ruler, a brave man, highly judicious and above all a great reformer in the Muslim history.
- Hazrat Umar رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ demolished the slavery from Islamic state and gave special rights to the slaves.
- He رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ also paid special attention to the rights of non-Muslims, They were given full liberty to do trade and they were also given jobs at administration level.
- He رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ established a Central Treasury at Madina which is better known as Bait-ul-Maal. He رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ was used to make rounds at night to inquire into the condition of the people. He built Rest-houses on the way from Makkah to Madina for the comfort of travellers. He introduced stipends for school teachers.
- Hazrat Umar رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ set up an independent judiciary to provide immediate and fair justice to the common people.
- The army was recognized as a separate department under the reign of Hazrat Umar رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ. He رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ introduced significant systems such as the postal system, land revenue, and public welfare.
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- Hazrat Umar رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ was a statesman who gave special attention to administration, military, judiciary, and institutional buildings. Hazrat Umar رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ not only expanded the territory of Islam, rather he رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ introduced such reforms that are vital for state sovereignty.

  Hazrat Umar رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ was attacked by a Persian Christian slave named Abu Lulu Feroz in 644 CE. He رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ died from his wounds after three days.

Hazrat Usman Ghani رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ

- Hazrat Usman Ghani رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ (573–656 CE) was the third Rashideen Caliph, ruling from 644CE until his martyrdom in 656 CE. He رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ ruled for twelve years, the longest of all Rashideen Caliphs.
- During his reign, the Rashideen Caliphate reached its greatest extent. He rendered meritorious services for Islam. He رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ is known for having ordered the compilation of the first standard version of the Holy Quran.
- He رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ was a very prominent Muslim. He رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ participated in almost all the battles against the non-believers in which Hazrat Muhammad رَسُوْلُ اللهِ خَاتَمُ النَّبِيّٖن صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلٰى اٰلِهٖ وَاَصْحَابِهٖ وَسَلَّمَ had also taken part, except the Battle of Badr.
- At the time of the "Treaty of Hudaybiyyah" he رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ was sent to Makkah to negotiate with the non-believers. Then the Muslims were wrongly informed about his murder by the non-believers of Makkah.
- It is for this reason that the Hazrat Muhammad رَسُوْلُ اللهِ خَاتَمُ النَّبِيّٖن صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلٰى اٰلِهٖ وَاَصْحَابِهٖ وَسَلَّمَ took a pledge from the Muslims to fight against the non-believers in revenge of his murder. That pledge is known as "Baiat-al-Rizwan" (the Pledge of Rizwan). For Usman pledge, the Hazrat Muhammad رَسُوْلُ اللهِ خَاتَمُ النَّبِيّٖن صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلٰى اٰلِهٖ وَاَصْحَابِهٖ وَسَلَّمَ put his left hand (representing Usman's hand) on his right hand.
- When the Muhajirin (Emigrants) from Makkah came to Medina, they had great difficulty in getting drinking water. Hazrat Usman رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ bought a well from a Jew for free use of Muslims. The Hazrat Muhammad رَسُوْلُ اللهِ خَاتَمُ النَّبِيّٖن صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلٰى اٰلِهٖ وَاَصْحَابِهٖ وَسَلَّمَ gave him the glad tidings of Paradise for his act.
- When the number of Muslims increased, the Masjid-e-Nabwi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلٰى اٰلِهٖ وَاَصْحَابِهٖ وَسَلَّمَ became too small to accommodate the increasing population. It was Hazrat Usman رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ who responded to the Nabi's رَسُوْلُ اللهِ خَاتَمُ النَّبِيّٖن صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلٰى اٰلِهٖ وَاَصْحَابِهٖ وَسَلَّمَ call and bought a land for its extension.

- Hazrat Usman رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ occupied a prominent position in the affairs of the Islamic State during that time.
- Hazrat Usman رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ created a version of the Holy Quran that became standardized. It is widely used throughout the Islamic world.
- Hazrat Usman رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ constructed many masjids, roads, and buildings. As the result of these reforms, prosperity came in the lives of the Muslims.
- Hazrat Usman رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ took the responsibility and compiles the Holy Quran and sent one authentic copy with the seal of the Caliph to different areas of the Islamic state.
- The expansion of the Kaaba was started in the time of second Caliph Hazrat Umar رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ but completed in the era of Hazrat Usman رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ .
- He رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ appointed Moazzans to offer Azans in masjids, and their salaries were given by the Government.
- The first Muslim Navy was established in the time of Hazrat Usman رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ .
- Under Hazrat Usman's رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ leadership, the Islamic empire expanded into Fars (present-day Iran) in 650 CE, and some areas of Khurasan (present-day Afghanistan) in 651 CE.
- Hazrat Usman رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ was martyred in 656 CE in Medina.

Grave of Hazrat Usman رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ in Jannat-al-Baqi, Medina

Do You Know?

- Hazrat Usman رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ was married to Hazrat Ruqayya رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا , and upon her death, married Hazrat Umm-e-Kulsoom رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا . Both his wives having been daughters of Hazrat Muhammad رَسُوْلُ اللهِ خَاتَمُ النَّبِيِّيْنَ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلٰى اٰلِهٖ وَاَصْحَابِهٖ وَسَلَّمَ and Hazrat Khadija رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا earned him the honourific title 'Zun Noorain' (The Possessor of Two Lights).

Skill: Activity

- Use a timeline to identify the time of Khulafah-e-Rashideen رضوان اللہ تعالیٰ علیہم اجمعین

Hazrat Ali رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ

- Hazrat Ali رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ (600-661 CE) was the fourth Rashideen Caliph who ruled from 656 CE until his martyrdom in 661 CE.
- Hazrat Ali رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ became one of the first believers in Islam at the age of 10 years. Hazrat Muhammad رَسُوْلُ اللهِ خَاتَمُ النَّبِيّٖن صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلٰى اٰلِهٖ وَاَصْحَابِهٖ وَسَلَّم called called him his brother, guardian and successor.
- Hazrat Ali رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ was extremely active in serving Hazrat Muhammad رَسُوْلُ اللهِ خَاتَمُ النَّبِيّٖن صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلٰى اٰلِهٖ وَاَصْحَابِهٖ وَسَلَّم . He رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ followed his orders and learned from his رَسُوْلُ اللهِ خَاتَمُ النَّبِيّٖن صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلٰى اٰلِهٖ وَاَصْحَابِهٖ وَسَلَّم guidance.

Skill: Activities

- **Title of Hazrat Ali**: Asadullah (Lion of Allah); Haidar (Brave-hearted) and Abu Turab (Father of Soil).

- Hazrat Ali رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ was very reliable and trustworthy of Hazrat Muhammad رَسُوْلُ اللهِ خَاتَمُ النَّبِيّٖن صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلٰى اٰلِهٖ وَاَصْحَابِهٖ وَسَلَّم .
- He رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ helped Hazrat Muhammad رَسُوْلُ اللهِ خَاتَمُ النَّبِيّٖن صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلٰى اٰلِهٖ وَاَصْحَابِهٖ وَسَلَّم migrate to Madina by sleeping in his place.
- After migrating to Medina and establishing a brotherhood pact between the Muslims, Hazrat Muhammad رَسُوْلُ اللهِ خَاتَمُ النَّبِيّٖن صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلٰى اٰلِهٖ وَاَصْحَابِهٖ وَسَلَّم chose him as his brother.
- In Medina, he رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ was the flag bearer in most of the wars and became famous for his bravery.
- He رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ was instructed to write down the Hudaybiyyah Agreement, the peace treaty between Hazrat Muhammad رَسُوْلُ اللهِ خَاتَمُ النَّبِيّٖن صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلٰى اٰلِهٖ وَاَصْحَابِهٖ وَسَلَّم and the Quraysh in 628 CE.
- When disbelievers of Makkah plotted to kill Hazrat Muhammad رَسُوْلُ اللهِ خَاتَمُ النَّبِيّٖن صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلٰى اٰلِهٖ وَاَصْحَابِهٖ وَسَلَّم , the Angle Hazrat Gabriel علیہ السلام revealed to him the details of that evil conspiracy and asked him not to sleep in his bed that night. So, Hazrat Muhammad رَسُوْلُ اللهِ خَاتَمُ النَّبِيّٖن صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلٰى اٰلِهٖ وَاَصْحَابِهٖ وَسَلَّم asked Hazrat Ali رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ to sleep in his bed to impersonate him, while Hazrat Muhammad رَسُوْلُ اللهِ خَاتَمُ النَّبِيّٖن صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلٰى اٰلِهٖ وَاَصْحَابِهٖ وَسَلَّم left his house safely at night and migrated to Medina.

Hazrat Ali رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ also migrated to Medina to join Hazrat Muhammad رَسُوْلُ اللهِ خَاتَمُ النَّبِيّٖن صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلٰى اٰلِهٖ وَاَصْحَابِهٖ وَسَلَّم .

- As a Caliph, Hazrat Ali رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ did not take personal revenge of the oppressors. He رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ set up a place for the complainants to drop their complaints.
- He رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ established Justice for the common people. He رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ showed his commitment to rights of the people.
- He رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ took steps to endeavor in pleasing people. He رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ contacted with people directly to resolve their problems.

  As Islam began to spread throughout Arabia, Hazrat Ali رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ helped to establish the Islamic order.
- Hazrat Ali رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ controlled the circumstances after martyrdom of Hazrat Usman Ghani رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ , the third caliph.
- The main events that took place during his reign include beginning of the First Fitna (First Islamic Civil War), Battle of Jamel, in 656 CE, shifted the capital of Rashideen empire from Medina to Kufa in Iraq, in 657 CE, Battle of Siffinand Battle of Nahrawan, etc.
- On 19th Ramadan 40 AH, while praying in great masjid of Kufa, Hazrat Ali رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ was attacked by a Kharijite Abdul Rehman ibn Muljam. He رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ embraced martyrdom two days later on 21st Ramadan 40 AH (661 CE).

Shrine of Hazrat Ali رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ in Najaf, Iraq

Important Points

1. Hazrat Muhammad رَسُوْلُ اللہِ خَاتَمُ النَّبِیّٖن صَلَّی اللّٰہُ عَلَیْہِ وَعَلٰی اٰلِہٖ وَاَصْحَابِہٖ وَسَلَّمَ was born in Makkah in 571 CE.
2. Hazrat Muhammad رَسُوْلُ اللہِ خَاتَمُ النَّبِیّٖن صَلَّی اللّٰہُ عَلَیْہِ وَعَلٰی اٰلِہٖ وَاَصْحَابِہٖ وَسَلَّمَ migrated from Makkah to Medina with his close companion Hazrat Abu Bakr رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ in 622 CE.
3. The Muslims conquered Makkah in 630 CE and Hazrat Muhammad رَسُوْلُ اللہِ خَاتَمُ النَّبِیّٖن صَلَّی اللّٰہُ عَلَیْہِ وَعَلٰی اٰلِہٖ وَاَصْحَابِہٖ وَسَلَّمَ destroyed all the idols in the Holy Kaaba.
4. Hazrat Muhammad رَسُوْلُ اللہِ خَاتَمُ النَّبِیّٖن صَلَّی اللّٰہُ عَلَیْہِ وَعَلٰی اٰلِہٖ وَاَصْحَابِہٖ وَسَلَّمَ performed his pilgrimage (Hujja-tul-Wada) in 632 CE.
5. The period of Khulafah-e-Rashideen رضوان اللہ تعالیٰ علیہم اجمعین lasted from 632-661 CE.
6. Hazrat Abu Bakr رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ ruled over the Rashideen Caliphate from 632-634 CE.
7. Hazrat Abu Bakr رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ was very kind-hearted and he رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ defeated the rebellion of several Arab tribes.
8. Hazrat Umar Bin Khattab رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ ruled over the Rashideen Caliphate from 634 CE to 644 CE.
9. Hazrat Umar رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ was a great administrator in the history of Islam and he رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ took several initiatives.
10. Hazrat Usman Ghani رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ ruled over the Rashideen Caliphate from 644-656 CE.
11. Hazrat Usman Ghani رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ extended Masjid-e-Nabvi and compiled an authentic copy of the Holy Quran.
12. Hazrat Ali رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ ruled over the Rashideen Caliphate from 656-661 CE.
13. Hazrat Ali رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ was the flag bearer in most of the wars and became famous for his bravery.

Exercise

Q.1 Tick (✓) the correct answer:

i. Hazrat Muhammad رَسُوْلُ اللہِ خَاتَمُ النَّبِیّٖن صَلَّی اللّٰہُ عَلَیْہِ وَعَلٰی اٰلِہٖ وَاَصْحَابِہٖ وَسَلَّمَ was born in:

(a) 571 CE (b) 572 CE (c) 574 CE (d) 576 CE

ii. Hazrat Muhammad رَسُوْلُ اللہِ خَاتَمُ النَّبِیّٖن صَلَّی اللّٰہُ عَلَیْہِ وَعَلٰی اٰلِہٖ وَاَصْحَابِہٖ وَسَلَّمَ led three hundred and thirteen (313) warriors in the Battle of Badr in:

(a) 622 CE (b) 624 CE (c) 626 CE (d) 628 CE

iii. Tired of Makkahns' oppression, some Muslims had migrated in around 615 CE to:

(a) Egypt (b) Iran (c) Syria (d) Abyssinia (Ethiopia)

iv. Hazrat Umar Bin Khattab رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ was the Rashid Caliph:

(a) First (b) Second (c) Third (d) Fourth

v. Hazrat Ali رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ remained Caliph for:

(a) Three years (b) Five years (c) Seven years (d) Nine years

Q.2 Give short answers of the following:

i. Why did Hazrat Muhammad رَسُوْلُ اللّٰہِ خَاتَمُ النَّبِیّٖن صَلَّى اللّٰهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلٰی اٰلِہٖ وَاَصْحَابِہٖ وَسَلَّمَ and his followers migrated to Medina?

ii. What were the outcomes of Battle of Khandaq (Trench)?

iii. What was the duration of the reign of Hazrat Usman Ghani رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ as a caliph?

iv. What is meant by the Treaty of Hudaybiyyah?

v. When was the Battle of Uhad fought?

Q.3 Write the answer of the following in detail:

i. Describe the role of Hazrat Muhammad رَسُوْلُ اللّٰہِ خَاتَمُ النَّبِیّٖن صَلَّى اللّٰهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلٰی اٰلِہٖ وَاَصْحَابِہٖ وَسَلَّمَ in spreading of Islam.

ii. What are the main events in the life of Hazrat Muhammad رَسُوْلُ اللّٰہِ خَاتَمُ النَّبِیّٖن صَلَّى اللّٰهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلٰی اٰلِہٖ وَاَصْحَابِہٖ وَسَلَّمَ ? Discuss.

iii. Write details of any two battles fought between Muslims and non-believers.

iv. Describe the role of any two Rashideen Caliphs in spreading Islam.

Learning Activities

The Teacher will:

- Assign a group activity to students to discuss how Allah Almighty inferred His message through Hazrat Muhammad رَسُوْلُ اللّٰہِ خَاتَمُ النَّبِیّٖن صَلَّى اللّٰهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلٰی اٰلِہٖ وَاَصْحَابِہٖ وَسَلَّمَ .
- Share the details of some hardships that Hazrat Muhammad رَسُوْلُ اللّٰہِ خَاتَمُ النَّبِیّٖن صَلَّى اللّٰهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلٰی اٰلِہٖ وَاَصْحَابِہٖ وَسَلَّمَ faced at the advent of Islam.
  Use the timeline of Khulafa-e-Rashideen's رضوان اللہ تعالیٰ علیہم اجمعین rule.
- Probe students to share few lessons learnt from the life of Hazrat Muhammad رَسُوْلُ اللّٰہِ خَاتَمُ النَّبِیّٖن صَلَّى اللّٰهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلٰی اٰلِہٖ وَاَصْحَابِہٖ وَسَلَّمَ .

Critical Thinking Questions

- What are five important events in the life of Hazrat Muhammad رَسُوْلُ اللّٰهِ خَاتَمُ النَّبِيِّيْن صَلَّى اللّٰهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلٰى اٰلِهٖ وَاَصْحَابِهٖ وَسَلَّمَ ?
- What challenge were faced by Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ during his caliphate?
- What are the impacts of martyrdom of Hazrat Usman Ghani رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ ?

Project

Collect information about the Holy cites of Makkah and Madina. Make a chart and display it in your classroom.

GLOSSARY

Hammurabi:	An Ancient Babylonian King who established Hammurabi code of laws, a collection of 282 rules.
Architecture:	The art or practice of designing and construction buildings.
Settlements:	A place, typically one which has previously been uninhabited, where people establish a community.
Civilizations:	The stage of human social and cultural development. The society, culture, and way of life of a particular area.
Agriculture:	The art, science or practice of farming, including cultivation of the soil for growing crops and rearing animals to provide food, wool, and other products.
Economy:	The state of a country or region in terms of the production and consumption of goods and services and the supply of money.
Script:	Written characters. The written text of a play, film or broadcast.
Zoroastrianism:	A monotheistic pre-Islamic religion of Ancient Persia founded by Zoroaster in the 6th century BCE.
Philosophy:	Term "philosophy" means, "love of wisdom." The study of the fundamental nature of knowledge, reality, and existence, especially when considered as an academic discipline. A theory or attitude that acts as a guiding principle for behaviour.
Astronomy:	The branch of science which deals with celestial objects, space, and the physical universe as a whole.
Republic	A state in which power rests with the people or their representatives.
Empire	An aggregate of many separate states or territories under a supreme rulers.

Stupa	A dome shaped building serving as a Buddhist shrine.
Colosseum:	A large theatre, cinema, or stadium. An amphitheatre built in Rome in the first century CE.
Explore:	Investigate, study, or analyze. Inquire or discuss in detail. Travel in order to learn.
Structure:	To plan, organize, or arrange the parts of something. Construct or arrange according to a plan; give a pattern.
Contributions:	The part played by a person in bringing about a result or helping something to advance.
Spread:	Extend over a large or increasing area.
Treaty of Hudaybiyyah:	A treaty between Hazrat Muhammad, رَسُوْلُ اللهِ خَاتَمُ النَّبِيّٖنَ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلٰى اٰلِهٖ وَاَصْحَابِهٖ وَسَلَّمَ representing the state of Medina, and the Qurayshi tribe of Makkah in 628 CE.
Trench:	A long cut in the ground that used for military defense.
Navy:	The branch of the armed services of a state which conducts military operations at sea.
Religion	A particular system of faith and worship.
Timeline	A linear representation of important events in the order in which they occured.
Nomadic	Moving from on place to another rather than living in one place all of the time.
Masjid	A building for Islamic religious activities and worship / prayer.
Trade	The activity of buying and selling or exchanging goods and services between people or countries